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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

PORTUGAL.

1000 REIS—1 MILREIS.—\$1.00 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

July 1st, 1853.

Embossed on white wove paper. Portrait of Dona Maria. Sizes: 5r, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; 25r, $19\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ mm; 50r, $21 \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; 100r $19\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{4}$ mm.



1	5r brown
2	5r red brown
3	5r yellow brown
4	25r pale blue
5	25r blue
6	25r dull blue

7	50r blue green
8	100r lilac

Reprints.

1864.

Embossed on ordinary white wove paper.

9	5r chocolate brown
10	25r blue
11	50r yellow green
12	100r lilac

The principal differences between the reprints and the originals are as follows:

5 reis

1^o The color.

2^o A defect in the neck, which makes the Adam's apple appear very large.

25 reis

1^o The burlage of the groundwork in the original is sharp and clear, while in the reprints it is blurred in several places.

50 reis

1^o The color, which is yellow green in the reprint, whereas in the original it is blue green.

2° There is a small break in the upper right hand diagonal line of the frame of the reprint.

3° The initials of the engraver (A.B.F.) which on the original are plainly discernible in the lower part of the bust, do not show in the reprint.

100 reis

The only difference we can see is in the frame, which is heavier in the reprint, especially the small vertical lines at top and bottom at each side of the frame.

1890.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, ungummed.

13 5r chocolate brown

14 25r blue

15 50r green

16 100r lilac

Apart from the paper, these reprints are the same as the preceding, excepting, however, the reprint of the 5 reis, for which a new die was made, different from the old die, in that the new die has no curl at the back of the chignon and the flame in the neck has been corrected.

February 1st, 1855.

Embossed on white wove paper. Portrait of Dom Pedro V. Sizes: 5r, 20x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 25r, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x23 mm.; 50r, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm; 100r, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ x22 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Of the 5r there are five types, and of the 25r there are two types.

The distinguishing features of the five types of the 5r are as follows:

Type I. The circle containing the head is composed of 75 pearls; the E and I of "CORREIO" are a little higher than the other letters; the loops of the spandrels to the right and left of "CORREIO" and "REIS" are very large; the letters of "CORREIO" and "REIS" are small and are not close to the circle.

Type II. There are 76 pearls in the circle; the I of "CORREIO" is lower than the other letters, and the second R almost touches the circle. The loops of the spandrels are very small, and the letters of "CORREIO" and "REIS" are large.

Type III. There are 89 pearls in the circle; the first R of "CORREIO" has a short tail and the second R touches the circle. The letters are large and the loops of the spandrels small.

Type IV. There are 82 pearls in the circle; the I of "CORREIO" is higher than the other letters. The letters do not touch the circle and are of medium size. The loops of the spandrels are very large.

Type V. There are 76 pearls in the circle, as in type I, but the letters of "CORREIO" are large and the two R are shorter than the other letters. The S of "REIS" is

near the spandrel, the loops of which are of medium size.

The differences between the two types of 25r are as follows:

Type I. There is a white line around the pearl circle containing the head. The pearls of the circle touch one another; the RR of "CORREIO" are wide apart and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad at the base.

Type II. The white line is only at the sides of the pearl circle, the pearls of which do not touch. The RR of "CORREIO" are close together and 2mm. broad at the base.



17	5r red brown, Type I
18	5c red brown " II
19	5r red brown " III
20	5r red brown " IV
21	5r red brown " V
22	25r blue, Type I
23	25r blue " II
24	50r green
25	100r lilac

Reprints,

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, ungummed.

26	5r brown, Type I
27	25r blue
28	50r green
29	100r lilac

Reprints of the 5r are made from a re-engraved die. The color and the paper, however, are sufficient to distinguish them from the originals. The reprints of the 25r are made from Type II.

May, 1856.

Type similar to preceding issue, but with the hair curled, instead of straight. Embossed on white wove paper. There are two types of the 25r, Type I having finer network than Type II.



30 5r red brown
31 5r yellow brown
32 5r bistre brown
33 5r brown
34 25r blue, Type I
35 25r blue " II

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, unguaranteed.

36 5r brown
37 25r blue, Type I

January, 1857.

Same type and impression as preceding issue.

38 25r rose, Type II

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, unguaranteed.

39 25r rose, Type I

1862-64.

Embossed on white wove paper. Portrait of Dom Luis. Sizes: 5r, 20x23½mm.; 10r, 20½x23mm.; 25r, 19½x22mm.; 50r, 20x23mm.; 100r, 19½x23mm.

There are two types of the 5r; in Type I the distance between 5 and "REIS" is 3mm., in Type II it is 2mm.



39a 5r brown, Type I (Sept., 1862)
40 5r brown, Type II (" ")
41 5r red brown, Type I (Sept., 1862)
42 5r red brown, Type II (" ")
43 5r bistre brown, Type I (Sept., 1862)
44 5r bistre brown, Type II (" ")
45 10r deep yellow (March, 1863)
46 10r orange (July, 1862)
47 25r rose (" ")
48 25r deep rose (July, 1862)
49 50r yellow green (April, 1864)
50 50r blue green (July, 1862)
51 100r lilac (July, 1862)

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, unguaranteed.

52 5r brown, Type I
53 5r brown, " II
54 10r yellow
55 25r rose
56 50r green
57 100r lilac

1866-67.

Embossed on white wove paper. Size 20½x24 mm.

There are two types of the 5 reis; in type I the distance between the numeral 5 at the right and the end of the label is 1 mm., and in type II it is 1½ mm.



58 5r black, Type I (July 25, 1866)
59 5r gray black, Type I, (July 25, 1866)
60 5r black, Type II (July 25, 1866)
61 5r gray black, Type II (July 25, 1866)
62 10r yellow (Jan., 1867)
63 10r orange (July 25, 1866)
64 20r bistre (Aug., 1866)
65 25r rose (Jan., 1867)
66 50r green (July 25, 1866)
67 80r orange (Sept., 1866)
68 80r deep orange (Sept., 1866)
69 100r lilac (Feb., 1867)
70 120r blue (" ")

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, unguaranteed.

71 5r black
72 10r yellow
73 20r bistre
74 25r rose
75 50r yellow green
76 80r orange
77 100r lilac
78 120r blue

1867-70.

Same type, impression and paper as preceding issue.

Perforated 12½.

79 5r black, Type I (Nov., 1867)
 80 5r gray black, Type I (Nov., 1867)
 81 5r black, Type II (Nov., 1867)
 82 5r gray black, Type II (Nov., 1867)
 83 10r yellow (Nov., 1867)
 84 10r orange yellow (Nov., 1867)
 85 20r bistre (July, 1867)
 86 25r rose (Sept., 1867)
 87 25r deep rose (Sept., 1867)
 88 50r green (July, 1868)
 89 50r yellow green (July, 1868)
 90 80r orange (Sept., 1867)
 91 80r deep orange (Sept., 1867)
 92 100r lilac (March, 1869)
 93 100r dark lilac (March, 1869)
 94 120r blue (Nov., 1867)
 95 120r pale blue (Nov., 1867)
 96 240r violet (1870)
 97 240r deep violet (1870)

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

Perforated 13.

98 5r black
 99 10r yellow
 100 20r bistre
 101 25r rose
 102 50r yellow green
 103 80r orange
 104 100r lilac
 105 100r violet
 106 120r sky blue
 107 240r violet

1870-73.

Similar to preceding issue with value on label with straight ends. Embossed on white wove paper. Size 20½ x 23¾ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

108 5r black (Dec., 1870)
 109 10r yellow (Jan., 1871)
 110 20r olive bistre (Dec., 1870)
 111 25r rose (Dec., 1870)
 112 50r green "
 113 80r orange (Oct., 1870)
 114 100r lavender (April, 1871)
 115 100r lilac "
 116 120r blue (Dec., 1871)
 117 120r pale blue (Dec., 1871)

118 240r mauve (Sept., 1873)

119 240r deep mauve "

II. Perforated 13.

120 5r black
 121 10r yellow
 122 20r olive bistre
 123 25r rose
 124 50r green
 125 80r orange
 126 100r lilac
 127 120r blue
 128 240r mauve
 129 240r deep mauve

III. Perforated 14.

130 25r rose
 131 80r orange
 132 100r lilac

It is probable that other values exist with this perforation, but we have seen only the 25r and 80r, while the 100r is chronicled by Mr. Marsden.

Varieties: Imperforate.

133 5r black
 134 10r yellow
 135 20r olive bistre
 136 25r rose

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, ungummed.

Perforated 13.

137 5r black
 138 10r yellow
 139 25r rose
 140 50r green
 141 120r sky blue
 142 240r bright mauve

August 2d, 1875.

Same type, impression etc. as preceding issue.

I. Perforated 12½.

143 15r lilac brown
 144 150r blue
 145 150r pale blue
 146 300r mauve
 147 300r pale mauve

II. Perforated 13.

148 15r lilac brown
 149 150r blue
 150 150r pale blue
 151 300r mauve
 152 300r pale mauve

Variety: Imperforate.

153 150r lilac brown
 154 150r blue

Reprints.

1885.

Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, ungummed.

Perforated 13.

155 150r blue

1879-80.

Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.

I. Perforated 12½.

156 10r blue green (July, 1879)
 157 10r yellow green (June, 1880)
 158 50r pale blue (May, 1879)
 159 50r deep blue " "
 160 150r yellow (May, 1880)

II. Perforated 13.

161 10r blue green
 162 10r yellow green
 163 50r pale blue
 164 50r deep blue
 165 150r yellow

January, 1880.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 19¾ x 23½ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

166 25r pearl

II. Perforated 13.

167 25r pearl

1880-81.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 5r, 20x20½ mm.; 25r, 19¾ x 23½ mm.; 50r, 20x24mm.



Perforated 12½.

168 5r black (June 1880)
 169 25r lilac gray (May, 1880)
 170 25r mauve (1881)
 171 50r blue (Jan., 1881)

1882-84.

Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: 5r, 18¾ x 22½ mm.; 10r, 20½ x 23¼ mm.; 25r, 20x24mm.; 50r, 19x23¼ mm.



I. Perforated 11½.

172 5r slate (March 1, 1883)
 173 5r gray (March, 1882)
 174 10r green (" ")
 175 25r brown (" ")
 176 25r red brown (July 1, 1884)
 177 50r blue (July, 1882)

II. Perforated 12½.

178 5r slate
 179 5r gray
 180 10r green
 181 25r brown
 182 25r red brown
 183 50r blue

III. Perforated 13.

184 5r slate
 185 5r gray
 186 10r green
 187 25r brown
 188 25r red brown
 189 50r blue

June 1884.

A. Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper. Size 18¾ x 22½ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

190 500r black

II. Perforated 13.

191 500r black

B. Same type as the issue of 1870-73.
Embossed on ordinary white wove paper.

I. Perforated 12½.

192 1000r black

II. Perforated 13.

193 1000r black

July, 1884.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20x23½ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

194 2r black

II. Perforated 13.

195 2r black

1885.

A. Same type as the issue of 1870-80. Embossed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

There are two types of the 15r, and two types of the 25r rose. In type I of the 15r, the figure 5 of 15 at the right in the upper label is 1mm., from the frame; in type II it is 1½ mm. from the frame. In type I of the 20r rose, the figures of value are some distance apart and close to the end of the label; in type II the figures are closer together and further from the end of the label.

I. Perforated 11½.

196 80r orange

II. Perforated 12½.

197 10r yellow green

198 15r lilac brown, Type I.

199 20r pale bistre

200 20r rose, Type I

201 20r rose " II

202 80r yellow

203 80r orange yellow

204 100r lavender

205 150r yellow

206 300r violet

III. Perforated 13.

207 10r yellow green

208 15r bistre brown, Type I

209 15r pale lilac brown, Type I

210 15r brown, Type II

211 20r pale bistre

212 20r rose, Type I

213 20r rose "

214 80r yellow

215 80r orange yellow

216 100r lavender

217 150r yellow

218 300r violet

B. Same type as the issues of 1882-84.
Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

I. Perforated 11½.

219 5r slate

220 5r gray

221 10r green

222 50r blue

223 50r deep blue

II. Perforated 12½.

224 5r gray

225 10r green

226 25r brown

227 50r blue

228 500r black

III. Perforated 13.

229 5r gray

230 10r green

231 25r brown

232 50r blue

July, 1887.

Typographed on thick smooth white wove paper.

The 500r is of the same type as the same value of the issue of June 1884. Sizes: 20x20½x23½ mm.; 25r, 19x22mm.



I. Perforated 11½.

233 20r rose

234 25r lilac

235 25r red lilac

236 25r purple lilac

II. Perforated 12½.

237 500r lilac

1891.

Typographed on various papers. Portrait of Dom Carlos I. Size 20x23½ mm.



A. Thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

I. Perforated 11½.

238 5r yellow (June 1)

239 25r green (May 1)

II. Perforated 12½.
 240 10r reddish violet (June 1)
 241 15r chocolate (Sept. 1)
 242 20r lavender (" ")
 243 50r blue (June 1)
 244 75r carmine (Nov. 15)
 245 80r yellow green

III. Perforated 13.
 246 10r reddish violet
 247 15r chocolate
 248 20r lavender
 249 50r blue
 250 75r carmine
 251 80r yellow green

B. Thick smooth chalky white wove paper, colored on surface.

I. Perforated 12½.

252 100r brown on buff paper
 253 150r carmine on rose paper

II. Perforated 13.

254 100r brown on buff paper
 255 200r dark blue on buff paper
 256 300r dark blue on blue paper

July 23, 1892.

Provisional issue.

5 and 10 reis stamps of the issue of 1885, surcharged horizontally "Provisorio" in black.



Perforated 11½.
 257 5r slate, black surcharge
 258 10r green " "

End of 1892.

Provisional issue.

A. 15 reis stamps of the issue of August 2d, 1875, surcharged diagonally in red "Provisorio."



Perforated 13.
 259 15r lilac brown, red surcharge

B. 50 reis stamps of the issue of July, 1892 surcharge diagonally in red "PROVISORIO."



Perforated 11½.
 260 50r blue, red surcharge

C. Stamps of the issue of 1885 surcharged diagonally in red or black "Provisorio."



I. Perforated 11½.
 261 5r slate, red surcharge
 262 10r green " "



II. Perforated 12½.
 263 80r yellow, black surcharge
 III. Perforated 13.
 264 15r pale lilac brown, Type I, red surcharge
 265 15r bistre brown, Type I, red surcharge
 266 15r brown, Type II, red surcharge

D. Stamps of the issue of July, 1887, surcharged diagonally in black "Provisorio."



Perforated 11½.
 268 20r rose, black surcharge
 269 25r red lilac, black surcharge

1893.

Provisional issue.

A. Stamps of the issues of 1885 and July, 1887, surcharged diagonally "Provisorio"

and horizontally in upper left hand corner "1893."



I. Perforated 11½.

270 5r slate, red surcharge
271 10r green " "
272 20r rose, black surcharge
273 25r red lilac, black surcharge
274 50r blue, red surcharge

Varieties:

a. 1983.
275 10r green, red surcharge

b. 1863.

276 10r green, red surcharge

II. Perforated 12½.

277 80r yellow, black surcharge
278 80r orange yellow, black surcharge

B. 25 and 80 reis stamps of the preceding issue with additional surcharge of new value in the lower right-hand corner.



Perforated 11½.

279 20r on 25r red lilac, black surcharge
280 50r on 80r orange yellow, black surcharge
281 75r on 80r orange yellow, black surcharge
282 75r on 80r yellow, black surcharge

March 4th, 1894.

Jubilee issue to commemorate the centenary of the Infante Henrique.

A. Lithographed on white wove paper.
Size 30x20½ mm.

Perforated 14.



283 5r orange yellow
284 10r rose
285 15r brown
286 20r violet
287 25r green



288 50r blue

289 75r deep carmine

290 80r yellow green

291 100r light brown

B. Engraved on various papers.

I. White wove paper.



Perforated 14.

290 150r light carmine

II. Colored wove paper.

Perforated 14.

291 300r dark blue on buff paper

292 500r brown violet on pale mauve paper

293 1000r blue black on pale gray paper

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

July, 1867.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 20½x23½ mm.



I. Perforated 12½.
 501 2½r bronze green
 502 2½r deep bronze green
 II. Perforated 13.
 503 2½r bronze green
 504 2½r deep bronze green
 1887.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper.

I. Perforated 11½.
 505 2½r pale yellow green
 506 2½r bistre
 II. Perforated 12½.
 507 2½r pale yellow green
 508 2½r bistre
 III. Perforated 13.
 509 2½r pale yellow green
 510 2½r bistre

ENVELOPES.

January, 1879.

Stamp of same type as adhesives of corresponding issue. Embossed in upper right hand corner on buff wove paper.



1º Size 143x110 mm.
 601 25r blue
 602 25r dark blue
 603 50r rose
 2º Size 140x75 mm.
 604 25r blue
 605 25r dark blue
 606 50r rose
 3º Size 112x72 mm.
 607 25r blue
 608 25r dark blue
 609 50r rose
 1892.

Stamp of the same type as adhesives of the corresponding issue. Typographed in upper right-hand corner on buff wove paper.



Size 145x110 mm.
 610 25r green
 611 50r pale blue

Stamps for the Red Cross Society.

1892.

Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper. Size 19½x22mm. The cross and the horizontal and diagonal lines of the ground-work are printed in red, the remainder in black.



Perforated 12.
 1001 black and red

COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any good forgeries of the stamps of Portugal.

PORTUGUESE CONGO.

Currency: 1000 REIS. — 1 MILREIS. — \$1.00
 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed on various papers. Size 19 ½x22 ¼ mm.



A. White wove paper.
 I. Perforated 11½.
 1 50r light blue
 2 75r rose
 3 80r yellow green
 II. Perforated 12½.
 4 5r yellow

5 10r reddish violet
 6 15r chocolate
 7 20r lavender
 8 25r blue green
 B. Colored wove paper.
 I. Perforated 11½.
 9 100r brown on buff paper
 II. Perforated 12½.
 10 150r carmine on rose paper
 11 200r dark blue on light blue paper
 12 300r dark blue on buff paper

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1894.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size
 $19\frac{3}{4} \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ mm.



Perforated 12½.
 100 25r brown

COUNTERFEITS.

We know of no forgeries of these stamps.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1,000 REIS—1 MILREIS—\$1.00 U. S. Currency.
 16 REIS—1 TANGA.—\$0.02 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

September 1st, 1871.

Typographed on thin hard toned white wove paper, very brittle. The background is formed of 33 lines. The S and R of SERVICO are smaller and the E larger than the other letters. The ornaments between SERVICO POSTAL and INDIA PORT are composed of four dashes. The figures of value are large and REIS is in tall thin Roman capitals. Size 18x21 mm.



Perforated 14 to 18, single and compound.

1 10r black
 2 20r dark carmine
 3 40r prussian blue
 4 100r yellow green
 5 200r ochre

End of 1871.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on stout white wove paper.

Perforated 14 to 18 single and compound.
 6 20r dark carmine

1872.

Type similar to the preceding issue. Typographed on stout white wove paper, highly surfaced.

Perforated 13, 13½, and 16, single and compound.

7 10r black
 8 20r orange vermillion
 9 200r ochre
 10 300r deep red violet
 11 600r deep red violet
 12 900r deep red violet

This is the first time; the 200 reis of this issue has been catalogued; we have seen a copy of this stamp in the collection of Mr. Wm. Herrick.

The 600r has never been met with, although it is quite certain that it was issued.

May, 1872.

Type similar to preceding issue. Typographed on stout white wove paper. The background is formed of 44 lines; the S, E and R of SERVICO are the same size as the other letters of this word; the ornaments at the sides are formed of five dots; the figures of value are large; REIS is in tall block capitals.



Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

13 10r black
 14 20r vermillion
 15 40r ultramarine
 16 40r prussian blue
 17 100r yellow green
 18 100r blue green
 19 200r yellow
 20 300r violet
 21 600r violet
 22 900r violet

a. Varieties: *Tête-bêche*.

23 40r blue
 b. Imperforate.
 24 300r violet

June, 1872.

Same type as preceding issue. Typographed on white laid paper.

Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

25 10r black
 26 20r vermillion
 27 40r blue
 28 100r green
 29 200r yellow

Variety: Double impression of figures of value.

30 40r blue

January, 1873.

Same type as the issue of May, 1872. Typographed on tough white wove paper slightly blued.

Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

31 20r vermilion

July, 1873.

Same type as the issue of Sept. 1st, 1871, with lines deepened. Typographed on tough white wove paper slightly blued.

Perforated 13½ to 14½, single and compound.

32 10r black

33 20r vermilion

34 300r violet

35 600r violet

36 900r violet

Varieties:

a. Figure 1 inverted.

37 10r black

b. Double impression of the figures of value.

38 900r violet

Specimens of this issue are found on yellowish paper caused by the chemical action of the gum. Some stamps of this issue are also found watermarked in double lined capitals with part of "Hodgkinson & Co.," the name of the manufacturers of the paper. The initials are 11mm., and the other letters 9 mm., high. The principal test to distinguish the stamps of this issue from those of the first and third issues is by the third line from the right in the background which in the second issue is always complete, while in the two other issues it is generally broken.

1874.

Same type as the issue of May, 1872. Typographed on white paper with a gray burelage; watermarked with crossed lines forming lozenges.

Perforated 14.

39 100r blue green

End of 1874.

Same type as the issue of July, 1873, but with the figures of value smaller, and the A of INDIA without cross-bar.



Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

40 10r black

41 20r vermilion

Variety: Broken die, having a flaw on the

upper part of the oval bands, and usually with figures of value slanting slightly.

42 10r black

April, 1875.

Same type as the issue of May, 1872, but with the figures of value smaller. Typographed on white wove paper slightly blued.



Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

43 10r black

44 15r rose

45 20r vermilion

Varieties:

a. Inverted figures of value.

46 15r rose

b. O missing from 20.

47 20r vermilion

c. Figures of value sideways.

48 20r vermilion

d. Imperforate horizontally.

49 15r rose

The paper of this issue is watermarked with the makers' name as the issue of July, 1873. Specimens are also found on yellowish paper, caused by the chemical action of the gum.

March, 1876.

Similar to the issue of April, 1875, but recut. The v of SERVICIO is barred and the groundwork is formed of from 41 to 43 lines. Typographed on bluish white wove paper.

Perforated 12½ to 14½, single and compound.

50 10r black

51 15r rose

52 20r vermilion

53 40r blue

54 100r green

55 200r yellow

56 300r violet

57 600r violet

58 900r violet

Varieties:

a. without figure of value.

59 violet

b. Double impression.

60 10r black

c. Imperforate vertically.

61 10r black

Some of the sheets of this and the two following issues are watermarked "Spicer Bros." in double lined capitals; the initial letters being 18 mm., and the others 15 mm., high. The principal test between this issue and that of April 1875 is not the bar of the

v, as this bar does not always show very clearly, owing to defective printing, but the test is as follows: In the original, the 11th and 12th lines above the R are parallel to each other, while in the re-cut these two lines, at about 2 mm., from the top, diverge to the right and left respectively, especially the right one.

May, 1876.

Type same as the issue of 1874, but re-cut. The v of SERVICO is barred: the ornaments at the sides are composed of 5 dots, instead of four dashes.



Perforated 12½ to 13½, single and compound.

62 10r black

63 20r vermilion

Variety: Double impression of the figures of value.

64 20r vermilion

June, 1876.

I. Similar to preceding issue, with the addition of a seven rayed star above the figure of value and a horizontal white line below REIS.



Perforated 12½ to 13½, single and compound.

65 10r black

II. Same type as the issue of March, 1876, but re-cut, with the addition of a seven rayed star above the figure of value and a horizontal line below REIS.



Perforated 12½ to 13½, single and compound.

66 10r black

III. Same as the preceding, but again re-cut. There is a white space of $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. between the background and the oval band.



Perforated 12½ to 13½, single and compound.

67 10r black

68 15r rose

69 20r vermilion

70 40r blue

71 100r green

72 200r yellow

73 300r violet

74 600r violet

75 900r violet

Varieties:

a. Without figures of value.

76 blue

b. Imperforate.

77 10r black

78 40r blue

79 200r yellow

July 15th, 1877.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 21x24 mm.



I. Perforated 12½.

80 5r black

81 10r yellow

82 20r bistre

83 25r rose

84 40r blue

85 50r green

86 100r lilac

87 200r orange

88 300r brown

II. Perforated 13.

89 5r black

90 10r yellow

91 20r bistre

92 25r rose

93 40r blue

94 50r green

95 100r lilac

96 200r orange

97 300r brown

Reprints.

1885.

*Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, ungummed.**Perforated 18.*

98 5r black
99 10r yellow
100 20r olive
101 25r rose
102 40r blue
103 50r gray green
104 100r lilac
105 200r orange
106 300r brown

1880-81.

*Same type, impression, etc., as preceding issue.**I. Perforated 12½.*

107 10r green (Sept., 1880)
108 25r slate gray (Sept., 1880)

109 25r dark mauve (1881)
110 40r yellow (Feb. 1881)
111 50r blue (Jan. 1881)

II. Perforated 13.

112 10r green
113 25r slate gray
114 25r dark mauve
115 40r yellow
116 50r blue

Reprints.

1885.

*Typographed on thick smooth chalky white wove paper, ungummed.**Perforated 18.*

117 10r green
118 25r gray
119 25r mauve
120 40r yellow
121 50r blue

CATALOGUE OF THE RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS.

By WILLIAM HERRICK.

KOUNGOUR. (Perm.)

1890

*Black on colored wove paper, lithographed size 14½x22mm.**Perforated 11½.**There are two types for the 1kop, one having a dot after the figure 1 in each corner the other without.*

1 1k black on dark blue
2 2k black on rose

Variety: Tête blanche.

3 2k black on rose

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22x30mm.*Perforated 11½.*

4 1k yellow
5 2k green
6 5k blue
7 10k carmine

Variety: Tête blanche.

8 10k carmine

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x27mm.

9 1k orange yellow
10 2k yellow green

KOUZNIETZ. (Saratoff.)

January 1, 1880.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 19x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.
1 5k mauve

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed
size 19x27 mm.



Perforated 13½.
2 5k blue, pink and black

KOZIELETZ. (Techernigoff.)

1867.

Color on thick yellowish wove paper,
lithographed, size 21 x 23 mm.



1 3k bronze
186(?)

Same on white wove paper.

2 3k grey blue

3 3k purple

There is some doubt about the genuineness
of these two stamps.

1874.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed,
oval, size 25½ x 19½ mm.



4 3k bronze

KRAPIVNA. (Tula.)

January 1, 1870.

Color on yellowish wove paper, lithographed,
size 20x26 mm.



1 3k dark blue
Same on white wove paper.
2 2k dark blue
Same on yellowish quadrille paper.
3 3k dark blue

Suppressed January 1st, 1873.

KRASNOUFIMSK. (Perm.)

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 18x22 mm.



Perforated 12.
1 2k red

KRASNY. (Smolensk.)

July 7 1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
diameter 29 mm.



1 3k red

1891.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 23x29 mm.



2 3k blue

KREMENTSCHOUNG. (Poltava.)

1876.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x21½ mm.



1 3k bistre

January, 1878.

Same, color changed.

2 3k yellow

August, 1878.

Same, color changed.

3 3k orange

1883.

Same, color changed.

4 3k yellowish brown

1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x21 mm.



5 3k yellowish brown

LEBEDIN. (Charkoff.)

January 1, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x27 mm.



Perforated 12.

1 5k bright blue (shades)

Variety: Unperforated vertically.

2 5k bright blue

March (?) 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x24½ mm.



Perforated 13½.

3 5k light blue and dark blue

LGOFF. (Koursk.)

July 13, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20x27 mm.



1 5k red, green, buff and black

Variety: Stamp printed sideways.

2 5k red, green, buff and black

January 1887.

Same, color changed.

3 5k red, green, slate and black

Variety: Stamp printed sideways.

4 5k red, green slate and black

July, 1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21x29 mm.



Perforated 11½.

5 5k light blue and dark blue

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.

6 5k pink and red

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18x27 mm.



Perforated 11½.

7 5k light yellow green and dark green

LIEBEDIAN. (Tamboff).

1880.

Color on white wove paper, type set, size 31½x20 mm.



1 5k green

1881.

Color on white wove paper, type set, size 25x32½ mm.



2 5k mauve and yellow

Variety: The figures of value are inverted.

3 5k mauve and yellow

1882 (?).

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 32½x25 mm. 3 types.



4 5k mauve

1882.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 20½x15 mm.



5 5k purple

Varieties:

a. Printed sideways.

6 5k purple

b. Roulette'd (unofficially?).

7 5k purple

July 1st, 1884.

Black on colored wove paper, type set, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ mm. 10 types showing only trifling differences printed in two horizontal rows.



8 5k black on purple

1885.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $20\frac{1}{2} \times 28$ mm.

Perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$.

9 5k blue

1887.

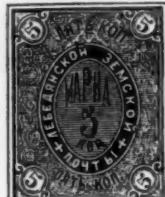
Same, color changed.

Perforated 10.

10 5k pale rose

1888?

Color on white wove paper, lithographed.



11 5k red and blue

September, 1888.

Color on surface colored paper, embossed, size $24\frac{1}{2} \times 36$ mm.



12 5k red on yellow

1891.

Same, color changed.

13 5k black on yellow green

1892.

Same, color changed.

14 5k black on blue green

1894.

Same type, embossed on white wove paper.

15 5k ultramarine blue

LIV/N.Y. (Orel.)

1871.

Black on surface colored paper, glazed, diameter $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Scalloped edges.

1 5k black on carmine

2 5k black on dark maroon

1873.

Same with value crossed out and new value added in manuscript.

3 5k on 5k black on carmine

1873.

Color on white wove paper, engraved, size 18×21 mm.



4 5k vermilion

Variety: Worn engraving, the ground work lines have disappeared.

5 5k vermilion

1875.

Color on white wove paper, same type retouched with value added in corners, size 18x21 mm.



6 5k vermilion

July 19, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 18½x25 mm.



Perforated 13½.

7 5k blue green

April, 1889.

Color on white wove paper, same, color changed.

Perforated 11½.

8 5k blue

1894.

Color on white wove paper, engraved. Size 19x26 mm.



Perforated 13½.

9 5k blue

POSTAGE DUE.

February, 1875.

Color on white wove paper. Same as 1875 postage stamps.

51 5k greenish blue

End 1880.

Same, color changed.

52 5k green

LOUBNY. (Poltava.)

January 20th, 1879.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x26 mm.



1 5k pale vermilion

Same issue.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x25 mm. No value. (For annual subscribers.)



2 no value, bistre

3 no value, dark brown

January, 1884.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 22½x25 mm.



4 5k pale vermilion

5 5k bright pink

1885.

Color on white wove paper.

Same as January, 1879, but color changed.

6 5k bright pink

Variety: *âtre blanche*.

7 5k bright pink

January 1st, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Similar to previous issue, but the last letter of the top word is a K.



8 5k bright pink

June 13th, 1887.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Similar to previous issue, but instead of an ornamental line under No. there is a plain straight line.



9 5k pink

February, 1890.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size $26\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



10 5k carmine and green

Variety: *âtre blanche*.

11 5k carmine and green

1893.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed, size 21×33 mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

12 5k gold, pale green and black

LOUGA. (St. Petersburg.)

1871.

Embossed in color on white wove paper, oval stamp. No value indicated



1 (5k) ultramarine

1871?

Embossed in color on white wove paper, oval stamp, size 24×28 mm.

Similar to previous issue, but with larger crown. No value indicated.



2 (5k) dark ultramarine (shades)

September, ? 1877.

Embossed in color on white wove paper, oval stamp, size $23\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm. No value indicated.



Scalloped edges.
3 (5k) ultramarine
End 1878.

Embossed in color on white wove paper,
size 23x28 mm.



Perforated 11½.
4 5k dull ultramarine
5 5k dark prussian blue
Variety: *tête blanche*.
6 5k dark prussian blue
1883.

Embossed in color on white wove paper,
size 23½x28½ mm.
Similar to previous issue but crown is
more open and letters and star are larger.



Perforated 10.
7 5k blue
8 5k dark prussian blue
Variety: Unperforated.
9 5k blue
1885.
Embossed in color on white wove paper,
size 23x28 mm.

Similar to two previous issues but star has
seven points instead of six.



Perforated 12½.
10 5k dark prussian blue
July, 1886.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 22½x29 mm.



Perforated 12.
11 5k pale red
Varieties:
a. *Tête blanche*.
12 5k pale red
b. Unperforated horizontally.
13 5k pale red
c. *Tête blanche* and unperforated horizontally.
14 5k pale red
1889.

Same on white batonne paper.
15 5k red
1892.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 23x29 mm.
Similar to previous issue, but ornaments
on each side of "3" are colored instead of
white.



16 3k vermilion red

January 1894.

Color on white wove paper, lithographed,
size 23x29½ mm.

Perforated 11½.

17 7k blue

POSTAGE DUE.

1880 (?)

Color on white wove paper, oval hand
stamp, size 38x22½ mm.

51 5k dull greenish blue

52 5k blue

ENVELOPES.

July 1886.

Same as postage stamp of same date
printed in left upper corner.

Size 150x116mm.

101 3k pale red on white wove p.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

LONDON, February, 1895.

I have already told you of the formation of an Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society of London to pronounce on doubtful stamps, and of its successful operation. A German contemporary now suggests the following: "A central office to be created, which has on its books the names of specialists for every particular country. Collectors having a doubtful stamp to send same to the secretary of the society to which they belong, such secretary to collect all those various specimens once a week, and to send same to the central bureau. There they would be classified according to countries, and sent to the various specialists in one parcel, who would return them again in one parcel, thus saving a great deal of unnecessary clerical labor. The fee for such examination to be nominal." The last condition will be enough to kill the idea: a merely nominal fee would result in collectors and small dealers sending for examination and opinion every stamp however common, which might be regarded by them as doubtful. Specialists would be flooded with absurd questions and their time would be so seriously encroached upon that they would be compelled to decline altogether to examine stamps for other collectors. As a rule, the leading specialists whose opinion would be worth having, are busy men and would not dream of laying themselves open to the unnecessary annoyance of such a plan. The Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society of London is formed on quite a different basis. It is not formed for the benefit of philatelic infants, but to set at rest doubts that reasonably exist in the minds of advanced collectors. Any respectable dealer can and will pronounce on ordinary forgeries, but there are some forgeries that are calculated to throw dust in the eyes of anyone from a Benton in the matter of surcharges to a Bacon in Japanese. It is to set such doubts at rest that our philatelic experts have been formed into a committee. The fee of 2s.6d. per stamp for examination protects them from being flooded by philatelic tyros with unimportant stamps for their opinion.

Federation seems to be looming up in the near future, with all its philatelic consequences in the Australian Colonies. The Australasian Premiers have met and agreed to a bill entitled "The Australasian Federation Enabling Act," which provides that a convention to frame the Federal Constitution shall be formed, and ten representatives of each colony elected on the Legislative Assembly Franchise, that when a constitution has been framed the convention shall adjourn for not more than two months to permit of its being criticised; and that after it has been adopted by the convention it shall be referred to the direct vote of the electorate for acceptance or rejection. Federation, as in the case of Canada, will of course, mean one series of postage stamps, and will presumably sweep away the present separate issues for Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—that is to say, one series will take the place of half a dozen.

And then will come the day of enhanced profits for those who have "stocked" Australian colonies.

According to the precedent of the enormous rise in prices which has followed the federation of the British North American Colonies and the Leeward Islands, the stamps of the separate issues, especially the earlier issues, will go up with a bound, and Australians which have been drooping of late will rise higher than ever.

And how will friend Castle feel in that day. Bad—internally—I should say. The contemplation of the "might have been" will then be a sore point. But he sold with this in sight. Possibly the drooping market affected him more than the chances of federation, for many do not believe it will come about.

On the lowest estimate I should say that the prices for all classes of Australians will double if we have federation, which in Castle's case would mean £20,000 instead of the £10,000 for which he sold his Australians.

By and by, mark my words, we shall have federation in South Africa, with another displacement of some half dozen separate issues in favor of one series, probably including the Transvaal, if we may accept the prophetic fears of General Jonbert.

But what a pity it is that we cannot federate into one all the surcharging colonies of France and Portugal, with Mr. Benton as philatelic governor general for the lot. Then there would be no more surcharges from those prolific sinners to vex the philatelic soul. Then M. Benton, instead of running the risk of being regarded as a somewhat unreasonable collector, would be duly chronicled as a philatelic saint. Therefore, agitate for! vote for! L. Benton as governor general of all surcharging states and here's my vote on the nail.

The Australian premiers, however, do not see their way to recommend the adoption of Imperial Penny postage—at present. In fact they have passed the following resolution: "That while sympathising with Mr. Henniker Heaton in his desire to reduce ocean postage, we deem the time

for such a measure inopportune." No one who considers for a moment what a terrible financial crisis Australia has lately been passing through, will wonder that the premiers shrunk from recommending the expenditure which might have to be faced for a few years consequent on the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage. But it will come in good time.

According to the *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* the young queen Wilhelmina of Holland is "quite a keen philatelist, with an eye for watermarks and perforations and other minutiae of the cult."

There is much speculation here just now as to whether Mr. L. Levison who is on a visit to this country from your side, intends to put his collection into the hands of one of our stamp auctioneers for sale. Some industrious body has started the rumor that he contemplates doing so; consequently we are waiting, open mouthed, to swallow up Mr. Levison's gems.

Mr. Hilkes in his *S. C. F.* speaks of your new price catalogue as "the ideal," but of course the critic must put in an "if" or a "but," so he makes the guess that you are probably weak in English colonial pricings. Says he, "we don't think, however, that the prices quoted for English colonials reflect the true state of the English market, though in some cases the prices are recorded with admirable fidelity." Now, I happen to know, quite accidentally from an out side source, that one of the very best authorities on the pricing of English colonials has been consulted by you. He is a philatelist who probably has a wider and longer experience of the English market so far as English colonials are concerned than any other who could be mentioned. He is acknowledged by the leading philatelists of the London Society to be one of the keenest men in the English market. He probably handles more English colonials in a week than Mr. Hilkes does in a twelve-month. Nevertheless, prices and opinions will vary, and the most that can be done is to consult the best authorities. That I know you have done in the case of your new catalogue.

I note that you price many things that have never been priced before, among them the rare Natal 4d. C. C. perf. 12½. This stamp you price \$18.50 unused and \$5.00 used. I have only heard of one copy unused and that was sold for £6 (\$30.00), so that your pricing is, to say the least, moderate. For used copies our leading dealer asks 35s., nearly \$9.00. It is a discovery of recent years, and first turned up in Stanley Gibbons' current catalogue, where it is unpriced.

The idea of an International Exhibition of Postage Stamps has once more cropped up. This time it is to be in connection with the International Exhibition at Leipzig in 1897. It is suggested that committees should be formed in each country and to submit proposals as to what exhibits they can obtain. Each of these local committees to send a delegate to the exhibition. There is one great obstacle to the success of an International Exhibition of Postage Stamps, and I believe I have stated it more than once in my letter, and that is the increasing fastidiousness of all specialists for immaculate copies, and the consequent natural objection to submit the "immaculates" to any risk by exposure for exhibition purposes. Every year this objection

is a growing force, besides which the experience of some recent stamp exhibitions has not been of an encouraging character. If ever an International Exhibition of stamps worthy of the name is again got together it will be on the guarantee of a committee of fastidious specialists whose names will be an unquestionable assurance that every gem will be as safe from injury in the exhibition as if it were all the time reposing in the safe custody of its owner. It also means an ideal room, with no side lights, but lit entirely from a lofty roof, thus obviating all chance of delicate stamps being exposed to the terrible effects of the direct rays of the sun.

The *S. C. F.* says the collection submitted to auction by Messrs. Ventom Bull & Cooper on the 31st of January, of which I gave in my last letter so many quotations of the record prices which were realized, was in the market some time ago for £1500, that one dealer offered £800 for it, and that the price realized by auction totaled up to £2600.

Some amusement has been occasioned by the publication of a list of persons "dropped for non-payment of dues" in the International Philatelic Union. This society is commonly referred to amongst the knowing ones as "The I. P. U." It is a huge exchange society, having its headquarters here in London. The interesting list referred to is headed by Mr. Theodor Buhl, the well known dealer.

I noted in my last letter that Mr. Philbrick had sold his beautiful collection of English to Stanley Gibbons, and I hinted, despite that fact, that Mr. Philbrick Q. C., would still go on collecting, that it would be impossible for such a cultured philatelist to keep his hands off his old time hobby. It is therefore not surprising to find his name included amongst proposed new members in the International Philatelic Union.

Friend Brown tries to draw me in his February number. In a bit of chaff I recently referred to one of our "stateliest" philatelic journals often sending me to sleep. Brown now wants to know if the *P. J. of G. B.* is the one referred to. He asks, so blandly, "are we the literary opiate?" Why didn't he also ask at the same time, "are we the *stateliest* referred to?" Of course friend Brown is stately, but as to the opiate? well, I don't mind admitting that the *P. J. of G. B.* is not the philatelic opiate; and friend Brown knows it well. The "stateliest" and the chatty *P. J. of G. B.* would be a good philatelic mixture. Friend Brown has greatly improved his journal by availing himself of the assistance of a lady co-editor. Perhaps a *lady* co-editor on the London Philatelist would not be amiss. Ask Castle.

There has been a bit of a fizzle over the much advertised Nyassaland stamps. It is now proved that they were a mere speculation, and the Nyassaland Company has got into hot water with the home government for having attempted to issue stamps that had not been approved by the Portuguese government, and were not printed at the royal mint. Mr. Wm. Brown of Salisbury, was appointed agent for sale of the stamps in this country, and his name is a sufficient guarantee, that so far as he is concerned, the business is genuine. Of course under the circumstances he has stopped the sale.

It is a pity that we have not some philatelic authority to pronounce upon the question of the admission or non-admission of new countries, and even certain new issues, to our philatelic lists. There should be some such authority, and it should be composed of dealers and collectors who should scrutinize the claim of every new state, and if any evidence was forthcoming that the issue was merely made for collectors, the issue should be excluded from all dealers lists. Indeed I am inclined to think the boycott should extend even to chronicling. This conspiracy of silence would put an end to the swindling rubbish which is increasing at such a rapid pace as to threaten to choke the life out of philately.

Let the leading dealers put this suggestion into their pipes and smoke it. Now is the time to take action. If Moens, Gibbons, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., and Senf, alone, were to put their heads together and say we will have a committee of experts made up of dealers and collectors and we will submit the question of the admission of every new stamp issuing state from this time forth, to the decision of that committee, the business would be satisfactorily settled. I know I shall be faced with the question, but do you think any dealer in his senses will wait for the decision of that committee before he sells a supply which he may have received? Not at all! no need to do that. Let every dealer do as he chooses in the matter of selling stamps received. Let him who buys and him who sells take the risk of the issue being excluded from the catalogues if they will. The dealer who sells obvious rubbish at the risk may put money into his pocket for a time, but it will be playing skittles with his reputation, and the collector who is so hasty to buy the rubbish deserves to find it excluded. The exclusion would render the stamps absolutely valueless. Who would give even five cents a thousand for an issue deliberately barred by the great firms I have mentioned.

I appeal to my fellow collectors in America to take up this question and not to let it sleep until it is settled in such a way as shall safeguard our hobby in the future from the free admission of international swindlers. The forger is not half so much to be dreaded as the international blackguards who are now making a business of swindling collectors by the manufacture of bogus stamps, that are postage stamps only in name and not in reality. We blind fools of collectors are buying worthless rubbish by the million solely because we are too apathetic to face the little exertion that is needed to put an end to the systematic robbery that goes on. We do protect each other from the forger and the re-printer, and we can protect ourselves also, if we like, from the manufacture of bogus novelties. Create an irresistible demand for revision, scrutiny and exclusion; flood your dealers with protests against the chronicling and advertising of rubbish; make life a burden to every man within your reach who deals in bogus novelties, and the end will assuredly come. Catalogues will be revised. Leading dealers will vie with each other in being most exclusive, and the sale will be unremuneratively restricted to the rag-tag and bobtail dealers in back streets and the manufacturers will cease for lack of returns.

Collectors may depend upon it that unless something is done and that before it is too late, the money that we locked up in our stamps will be in serious danger of panic or ruinous depreciation. We have put down the

forger, we have squelched the re-printer, and now we must concentrate our attention on this latest parasite. To begin let us make out a black list of countries which should be excluded from all serious collecting.

Once erect the barrier I suggest and the stamp issuing speculator will soon be in search of some more profitable means of keeping his carcass above the turf. If during the past five years every little state had to show cause, as we say in law, why it should be recognized as a legitimate stamp issuing state, our stamp catalogues would not be half the size they are to-day, and genuine issues would be even more sought after than they are. Unless we do something to protect ourselves, before long every little rock in the ocean upon which a seafowl can find a resting place will be converted into a stamp issuing principality *a la* principality of Trinidad.

Mr. Brown in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* announces, under the heading of "Turkish Postage and Revenue Stamps, 1865 and 1867," that he "intends commencing shortly a complete reference list of all stamps published since 1889, with their minutest variations. This list he promises to issue "year by year in book form."

Matters of interest from a philatelic point of view naturally crop up now and again in our parliamentary proceedings, as instance the following replies by Mr. Arnold Morley, the postmaster general, to questions put to him:—

On the 12th February in answer to Sir John Long, Mr. Arnold Morley said: "A charge of 2d. on the delivery of an unpaid inland card, which, if prepaid, might have been transmitted for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. may appear high, but prepayment is necessary to constitute a card a postcard. When posted unstamped the card can, under the regulations of the Postal Union, only be dealt with as an unpaid letter, and, in my judgment it is convenient to apply to inland postcards the rules which are enforced throughout the union in the case of international postcards. I may add that in other countries where the privilege of using private cards has been conceded the unstamped card is treated, as it is treated here, as an unpaid letter."

On the 15th February in answer to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Morley said: "I understand that the representation of Her Majesty on certain new Indian stamps has been altered so as to give a modern likeness. The stamps now in use in the United Kingdom are of comparatively recent design, the majority of them having been issued in the Queen's Jubilee year. I can see no necessity for replacing these stamps by fresh designs at the present moment, but the point referred to by the honorable member (the design of a modern likeness of the Queen for the stamps) is one that will naturally come up for consideration when a new series is called for."

On the 22d February Mr. Henniker Heaton again put a question on the subject of the Queen's likeness on our postage stamps and Mr. Morley in reply said: "The likeness of Her Majesty taken from Angel's jubilee portrait, which has appeared on certain Indian stamps of recent issue is, I am informed, to be adopted for any further new Indian stamps required. The likeness on the foreign postcards introduced by the late Mr. Raikes was taken from the same portrait. I cannot pledge myself at this moment in regard to the design to be adopted for British stamps of new values hereafter, but the likeness of Her Majesty is one of the points which will have to be considered."

The new Indian stamps here referred to have not yet been issued, but those who want to study the portrait in question may find it on the current 2½d. and 5d. stamps of New Zealand. It is the design which has been publicly howled off our coinage.

On the other hand the Queen's head on our current coinage with its crown over the forehead and its graceful drapery of the head would make a very effective portrait for a new issue. The pimple like crown of Angel's portrait perched on the back of the head is simply vile.

The idea of a postal union postage stamp common and acceptable to all countries in the Postal Union is being much discussed by our daily newspapers. The *Daily Chronicle* this morning in a leaderette says:—

"The project of a "postal union postage stamp" will commend itself to all who have dealings with foreign countries, especially Russia, with which we have neither money-order relations nor a parcel post. It would facilitate the transmission of small sums, and it would prevent the annoyance travellers experience in finding that stamps of one country are of no use in another. But it cannot be denied there are difficulties. The possibility of forgery must not be overlooked, and there is a more serious question. Each country in the Postal Union now virtually pays for the transmission of mails out of the stamps it sells. If a stamp bought in England can be used in Paris, France will get no return for the money that the handling and carrying of a letter costs her. It may be that the loss and gain in this respect would balance one another. But if a Belgian having bought stamps in Brussels visited Paris and wrote to London, King Leopold's Government would get the money and France and England would do the work. It is to be hoped the Postal Conference at Berne will seriously consider the proposal, but it is not so simple as it looks."

In the *Westminster Gazette* this evening a correspondent writes as follows:—"An international stamp would be the greatest boon, not only for the travelling letter writers, but for every person who wishes to remit a small sum to a foreign correspondent. To send a shilling or a half crown to another country is at present a very expensive business. The insuperable difficulty appears to me to be the impossibility of fixing a uniform price. A sovereign will buy 96 British stamps at 2½d., 97 French stamps at 25 centimes, 102 German stamps at 20 pfennig, and from 105 to 115 Italian stamps at 25 centesimi, according to the rate of exchange. Would not everybody naturally buy the international stamp in the cheapest market? How would the exchequers of the other countries like the prospect?"

Another correspondent in the same issue says:—"The advantage of being able to use a German 2½d. stamp from here to Germany, and so on throughout the Union, would indeed be a boon, but how is the following difficulty to be overcome? Ninety-six 2½d. stamps cost £1. In Germany ninety-six 20 pfennig stamps (the equivalent) cost 19-20 marks, which equals barely 19s. In France, Belgium, Switzerland, ninety-six 25 centime stamps cost 24 francs, or a little over 19s. In Austria ninety-six 10 kreuzer stamps cost 9-10 florins, or only about 16s. Firms with a large Continental correspondence would doubtlessly take advantage of this, and the English Revenue would lose thereby. Perhaps some of your correspondents can solve this difficulty."

Some months since, I gave you from our postal guide an elaborate code of letters by which it would be possible to discover by the letters on a post-

mark, at what hour a letter had been posted. Those who have vainly endeavored to master that code will be glad to learn that our masters of the post office have at last actually condescended to use the ordinary plebeian figures that are ordinarily used to indicate the hour of the clock. Hence, the postmark will in future tell in plain figures when a letter was posted.

More philately for the law courts. A dealer in the city of London is bringing an action for libel against another dealer in the same street. He lays the damages at £1000, and he says he intends to fight it out without listening to any compromise. The writ he tells me has been served, and he expects the trial to come on in a couple of months.

Stanley Gibbons have just brought out a very ingenious instrument for philatelists. It is a sort of combination tool, being a clip for fixing the hinge, a gauge measuring surcharges, and a magnifying glass. The novelty consists in the little clip for fixing the hinge. I have tried the arrangement and think it a decided gain over the ordinary finger and thumb business, as with its aid the hinge can be fixed with more precision. My difficulty in fixing a hinge is to attach it by only about an eighth of an inch close to the perforation and yet avoid the perforations. This little instrument makes this work easy. If you want to get at the character of a philatelist in the matter of neatness, look at the backs of his stamps. If the backs have an accumulation of old hinges, and if the latest edition of the hinge is dabbed on anyhow, covering the greater part of the back you may at once safely assume that there is not much real philately in the owner of the collection.

As a matter of fact I rarely come across a really well mounted collection. Stamps are generally crowded together far too much, and irregularly mounted. I was looking over a notable collection a few days since that came from your side of the water. The pages were full of gems, but badly crowded. The best mounted collection I have ever seen is that of Mr. Wright's English. Every stamp is in mint condition, and the spaces between each stamp is measured off with mathematical precision. But the most elaborate arrangement is that of Mr. Wright's co-authors of the forthcoming *magnumopus* on our English postal issues—Mr. A. B. Creeke. Mr. Creeke mounts his English inside two sheets of glass in a locked frame. The advantage which he claims for this novel plan is that on the one side you can study the design of the stamp and on the other the watermark.

Unused copies are becoming more and more popular with specialists. One collector of my acquaintance makes a specialty of getting corner pairs with the margins attached, some of which are certainly interesting. Most collectors who can afford it now take pairs as well as singles. New issues are being less sought after than they were a few years since, except in the case of the very few countries that have never made stamps for collectors.

I must not omit to draw your attention to a couple of important discoveries by Mr. Castle. No. 1 is a 4d. star watermark Western Australia and No. 2 is two different gauges of perforation on one side of a stamp.

As to No. 1, a *star* watermark on a Western Australian fairly takes ones-

breath away. But here it is in black and white, on page 4 of the January issue of the *London Philatelist* in a paper on the issues of 1854 and 1861, read before the Philatelic Society of London. Mr. Castle speaks of the "4d. vermilion, with *star* watermark, in 1861." No wonder Phillips grabbed the Castle collection, even at £10,000, if it contained many Western Australians with the *star* watermark. About a £1000 each, I should imagine, would be the price of burial in the philatelic cemetery in Paris. Possibly the discovery is due to the convivialities that followed the sale.

No, 2 is capable of explanation, for in the discovery heralded in the *L. P.* by Mr. H. Jenkins and Mr. de Worms, of varieties of perforations on the same side of Ceylon stamps, and concerning which Mr. Castle asks for some enlightenment, is I understand, a peculiarity long since noted by most students of the early stamps printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. It will be found on the examination of a number of stamps to vary from a little over 14 up to nearly 16, but it is only one machine, and it is only one perforation. The explanation is that the needles, in this particular machine, were irregularly spaced, or placed. The same peculiar perforation may be found in the early stamps of St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other west Indians; also on the Western Australians; though I won't venture the suggestion that it will be found on the "4d. vermilion, *star* watermark" of Western Australia.

STAMPS OF OCHANSK.

(Translated from *le Timbre Poste.*)

The district of Ochansk extends 400 versts along the Kama, as far as the town of Perm; it has a population of 366,000 inhabitants. The northern part is richer and more fertile than the southern. The latter, smaller in size, comprises only one fourth of the district; it is poor and suffers frequently from the failure of the crops and from the insufficiency of the plots of land granted to the freed peasants.

It was only about the end of 1870 that provincial councils were introduced into the district of Okhansk. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the affairs of the provincial institutions were in 1871 administered in rather an uncertain manner and that there are but very vague data respecting the introduction of the first provincial stamp.

The records, however, make mention in 1871 of a request for the introduction of stamps with the arms of the district, made by the provincial regency of the government of Perm of that of Ochansk. But in consequence of an accumulation of business in the provincial regency, there is no record whatever of this request being complied with, the regency being anxious to carry out this proposition before the meeting of the regency of the district.

The harvest that year (1871) having been absolutely nil in the southern part of the district, whereas in the northern part the crops had been excellent, the members of the regency decided that, in order not to restrict private correspondence, that of the afflicted southern portion of the district should be exempt from all taxation.

But, as the prepayment had been declared obligatory and to be made by means of stamps, the regency decided, without waiting for the authorization of the meeting of the members and conforming strictly to the demand of the government regency, to have the following stamps made:

- a. For the Northern part of the district; value 3 kop.;
- b. For the Southern part; without value.

In 1893, the new president of the regency, appointed by the government, undertook to look into and put in order all the matters of the records of the district. It was at that time that the above mentioned stamps were brought to light again.

Issue of 1871.

Oval lengthwise containing the following inscription: *Ochanskoi zemskoi pochti*; in the center on a quadrille background: *Tri 3 kop.* for the stamps intended for the northern part, and without value for those reserved for the southern part.

Printed in color on white paper:



3 kopeks, deep blue



Without value, pale blue.

These stamps, found on old correspondence, are cancelled by a cross in ink, the cancellation stamps having been ordered in 1872 only: our last copy is of that date.

The later history of the provincial postage stamp, according to the books of records of 1872 and the report of a member of the committee for the revision of the books, shows among other things that the regency of Ochansk had not carried out exactly the directions of the government regency: in issuing the stamp, the coat of arms had been omitted. The correspondence of the auditor concerning this question was sent in the original to the lithographing establishment of the town of Ossa, in the Government of Waitka (now of Perm), in order that a stamp of a new design might be prepared immediately. Other investigations in the records of 1872 show that the stamp ordered at Ossa cost the regency, including transport, more than what had been asked for the same work in Perm: which caused the provincial regency thereafter to go to the latter place.

Issue of 1872.

(Printed at Ossia).



Coat of arms in a double circle with designs on each side of the escutcheon; groundwork of horizontal and oblique lines; inscription same as the preceding; below 3 *kop.* between stars; rectangular frame.

Printed in color on white paper.

3 kopeks blue.

This stamp was in use at the same time as the preceding ones when the stock of them was about to run out.

Issue of 1872.

(Printed at Perm).

Same coat of arms. It is distinguished by the following points: a circle formed of pearls and another of festoons; design above the escutcheon only; inscription in small letters between crosses some distance off; plain groundwork with oblique lines. Size 22x22mm.

3 kopeks blue.

This stamp was in use in the southern part at the same time as the preceding one was in the northern part.

Issue of 1876.

Same coat of arms with circles formed of thicker lines; design above the shield; inscription in large letters between crosses placed nearer; plain groundwork with oblique lines. Size 22½x23mm.

3 kopeks greenish blue.

Issue of 1878.

Same coat of arms with escutcheon larger; circles without pearls or festoons; drawing above the shield; Size 23½x23mm. No thin outside frame-line.

3 kopeks blue, bright blue.

From 1881 to 1891, the regency seems to have forgotten the provincial postage stamps, beginning itself, without explaining the reason, to send by the provincial post and to receive private correspondence, without charging any rate, probably in order that the members of the provincial regency themselves might not have to pay too many kopeks for transportation of their private correspondence in the district. However, in 1891, one of the members of the council drew the attention of the Provincial Assembly to the neglect of so lucrative a source of revenue for the Provincial council, and the stamps reappeared in the order shown in our catalogue, which we do not think it necessary to repeat here.

NOTES.

We find that the stamps of the bottom row of each sheet of the 2 penny yellow St. Helena, watermarked Crown and C. A., are unwatermarked.

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The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* states that the stamps of Timor have been surcharged similarly to those of Macao.

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The *Monthly Journal* has seen an envelope which was franked from the sub post-office at David to the City of Panama by means of a half of a 10c orange stamp cut diagonally.

* * * * *

Mr. J. H. T. E. Burr has shown us a 1c envelope of the Columbian issue of the United States, size O, (160x95 mm) of which the stamp was printed without color.

* * * * *

Le Timbre Poste states that the current French postal cards have been surcharged for use in Madagascar "FRANCAISE" in red.

POSTE
MADAGASCAR"

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* mentions a block of the 1892 surcharged 5c on 25c, Martinique, of which one has an error bearing the numeral 95 instead of 05.

This is great news. This error was chronicled by us in March, 1893.

* * * * *

We have seen the 70 lepta Greece unpaid letter stamp of the 1878 issue with double impression of value. The specimen in question is perforated $10\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

* * * * *

We have seen a pair of the rare 50c, provisional issue of 1887, of Fernando Po, of which one had the surcharge inverted.

* * * * *

Mr. Joseph Rechert calls our attention to the fact that there are two different gums on the envelopes of the 1890-94 issue of the United States. Gum 1 is 12 mm. wide, and gum 2 is 40 mm. wide at the sides and 20 mm. in the center of the flap. Each of these different gums occurs in all sizes and values. Shape H, however, which came out in 1890, has the latter gum from the beginning.

Mr. Rechert also calls our attention to the fact that size 4 H occurs in two knives; in variety 1, the vertical cut is long and the bottom flap rounded; in variety 2, the vertical cut is deep and the bottom flap pointed at the top.

As each of these occurs with gum 1 and 2, we get the following combinations:

Knife 1, gum 1,
" 1, " 2,
" 2, " 1,
" 2, " 2,

These occur only in the 4H size and in the 1, 2 and 5c. values.

We read in *Le Timbre Poste* that the Portuguese Government proposes to issue, this year, a series of adhesives on the occasion of the celebration of the 700th Anniversary of the birthday of Saint Anthony of Padua.



L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the 25c brown of Venezuela has been seen printed on both sides and postmarked October, 1885.



Mr. Benjamin writes to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*: I have been officially informed that no such institution as a Tientsin local post-office exists, and the check I sent for a supply of the stamps has been returned to me. No advertisements about the Tientsin post-office have appeared in our papers. The only post-office in Tientsin so far is the Imperial Chinese Customs post-office, and there is a branch of the Shanghai German post-office.



We have seen the provisional Panama 5c on 20c (thick figure 5 with curve at top) with double surcharge.



Le Timbre Poste chronicles the following unchronicled varieties of provisional Martinique stamps:

I. Surcharged on regular adhesives.

"MARTINIQUE

5c.

5c on 25c black on orange

"MARTINIQUE" (only).

5c on 25c black on orange

II. Surcharged on unpaid letter stamps.

5c

MARTINIQUE

TIMBRE POSTE"

5c on 10c black, red surcharge



Mr. Witt has shown us the following varieties of watermark in the current Roumanias:

5b watermarked "PR" inverted

1½b watermarked "RP"

10b watermarked "RP"



We have received the 5 reis yellow of Ponta Delgada cut diagonally in two, each half having been used as 2½reis on Nov. 24th, 1894.



Mr. Herrick has shown us an imperforate pair of the current 2k green of Russia.



We have seen an imperforate strip of 15c blue of the 1890 issue of the United States, and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* declares to have seen imperforate blocks of the 4 and 5c of the same issue.



Le Timbre Poste states that the provisional official stamps of Ecuador chronicled last month have not been brought into use, as a new supply of the regular stamps was received in time.

Mr. Diana informs *Le Timbre Poste* that the 1 drachm unpaid letter stamp of Greece exists with broad and narrow M.



In our November number, we chronicled the new unpaid letter stamps of Victoria as being printed in red with green center. This is erroneous, as we have just received from Mr. W. Brettschneider a copy of the 1p which is printed in green with bright red center. Our correspondent informs us that these stamps were issued on January 21st. They are perforated $12 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.



Mr. Marsden informs the *London Philatelist* that he has found two varieties of the provisional 10 reis Portugal of the 1893 issue. In the first one the date reads 1938 and in the second 18₆₃.



Le Timbre Poste mentions the following unchronicled varieties of provisional Panama stamps:

1c on 2c rose, black surcharge

a. Surcharged inverted.

b. First A of HABILITADO omitted.

5c on 10c lilac, black surcharge

Surcharge inverted.



Mr. C. Glahn has shown us a diagonal half of the 50c lithographed of the 1866 issue of Mexico, and a vertical half of the 25c of the same issue, both on the original covers.



Der Philatelist chronicles a 5 piastres Turkey of the issue of 1865 perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ with inverted surcharge, and *Le Timbre Poste* mentions a pair of the 20 paras pale green of the 1875 issue imperforate vertically.



The 25 lepta of Greece, Athens print, exists perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ vertically and imperforate horizontally.



Mr. Leavey has shown us the 1 penny lilac of St. Christopher perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$, watermarked Crown and C C sideways.



We illustrate below the regular issue of Chilean Unpaid Letter stamps chronicled last month.



In a lot of the various provisional 3 cent stamps of Johore received lately we find that the fourth stamp from the right in the bottom row has a comma instead of a period after cents; we have seen the 3c on 4c, 3c on 5c, 3c on 6c and 3c on 1d with this variety.

In our last number we expressed our opinion that the issue of Abyssinia stamps is legitimate, relying upon the integrity of its sponsor, Mr. Arthur Maury. In the January number of his "*Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*" we find the following :

"A high Italian official residing in Massowah wrote to a German Philatelic paper on the 6th October, 1894 : "I have had to get the Menelik stamps from Paris, for there are not yet any post offices in Abyssinia." He even adds that this issue must be a Parisian fraud.

"Thereupon some of our French contemporaries started on the war-path !

"Can it be that the Italian official and the German paper are not posted on the recent political events, or the struggle that the Emperor Menelik is beginning to maintain against Italian soldiers and the expulsion even of Frenchmen from the African territory of King Humbert ?

"They are certainly better informed of what takes place in the Colony of Eritrea than of what happens in Abyssinia, from whence the Italian element, though calling itself the protector, is pitilessly excluded.

"We will inform them that the Emperor Menelik has certainly received by way of Obock postal material, postage stamps and silver coins, all executed in Paris by his formal order.

"For the engraving and striking off, he paid to the mint in Paris nearly twenty thousand francs, in addition to the value of the metal.

"He also paid to the French National Establishment of Stamps, for engraving and printing, a sum almost equal to the foregoing.

"All that is authentic and may be proved.

"Abyssinia not being in the Universal Postal Union, as we have said, we do not know whether these stamps are already in use in the interior of the provinces or not ; the delay in their appearance, cancelled, in Europe, would at the most prove that the Emperor Menelik has neglected his post for his outposts."

Also, under date of February 21st, Mr. Maury writes as follows to Mr. G. B. Calman :

"A letter which I received to-day from Harrar, via Djibouti, was prepaid with stamps of Menelik. Thus the stamps of Abyssinia are now in use."

In our opinion the authenticity of the issue is thoroughly established.

CHRONICLE.

UNITED STATES.—Mr. J. B. Leavay has shown us the 1, 2, 5 and 10c of the new issue of newspaper stamps. The design is similar to that of the preceding issue, but the stamp is a trifle smaller, $21\frac{1}{4} \times 34$ mm., and the portrait of the Indian is full faced, instead of in profile. The coat of arms in the lower corners are replaced by a scroll work, and "U. S. Postage" at the top is curved, instead of straight. The workmanship on these stamps is much better than that on the current postage stamps. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the color of the Western Union Telegraph stamp of 1895 is brown.

Mr. Leavay has shown us the 1c blue Post Office Dispatch on white laid paper.

Carrier stamp.

1852.

White laid paper.

1c blue

Newspaper stamps.

Perforated 12.

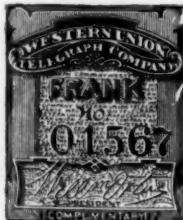
1c black

2c black

3c black

5c black

10c black

Telegraph stamp.

Western Union 1895.

Perforated.

Brown

BELGIUM.—Mr. J. K. Schuh has sent us the 20 and 50c postal packet stamps of the new type; the figures of the denomination of value are printed in black.

Postal Packet stamps.

Perforated 15½x14½.

Watermarked Coat of Arms in the sheet.

20c blue and black

50c carmine and black

BOLIVIA.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the current 50 and 100c adhesives exist perforated 13½.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.
 50c violet brown
 100c flesh

CHILI.—A 2c letter card has just been issued, and *Le Timbre Poste* states that new postal cards of 1 and 2 centavos have been issued in type similar to the issue of 1882, but with stamp of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal cards.
 1c deep green, pale green
 2c carmine, rose
Letter card.



2c carmine, pink

NORTH BORNEO.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 and 3c reply cards similar to the single cards of the value, but with inscriptions altered from "British North Borneo" to "State of North Borneo."

Postal cards.
 1x1c red, buff
 3x3c blue, buff

CHINGHIAO.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the current adhesives with surcharge "Postage Due" in two lines of *sans-serif* type, with two Chinese characters below in black.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated.
 ½c rose, black surcharge
 1c blue " "
 2c light brown, black surcharge

4c yellow, black surcharge
 5c green " "
 6c mauve " "
 10c orange " "

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles a 5c adhesive of a new type issued at the beginning of this year.

Adhesive stamp.
 Perforated 12.
 5c bistre, straw

COOK ISLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the issue of a postal card of the same type as the current adhesives.

Postal card.
 1p dark blue, buff

GREECE.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 5lepta of the Belgian print as existing perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and the 2olepta perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive stamps.



Belgian print.
 Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
 5l green
 Perforated $14\frac{1}{2}$.
 20l carmine

HANKOW.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the locally printed adhesives have been surcharged "Postage due" in two lines, with two Chinese characters below in black.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Rouletted.
 2c mauve and rose, buff, black surcharge
 5c green, orange, black surcharge
 10c carmine, rose " "
 20c blue, buff " "
 30c red, yellow " "

INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 1 rupee carmine and green has been surcharged "O. H. M. S."

Official stamp.

Perforated 12.

Watermarked a Star.

1r carmine and green, black surcharge

Pountch.—We have received the following unchronicled stamps and varieties.

Adhesive stamps.

Yellow laid paper.

1/4a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

1/4a vermilion

Yellow laid batonne paper.

1/4a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

1/4a vermilion

Yellow wove batonne paper.

1/4a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

1/4a vermilion

White laid batonne paper.

1/4a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

1/4a vermilion

Green wove batonne paper.

1/4a vermilion

Variety: tête-bêche.

1/4a vermilion

Official stamps.

White wove paper.

4a black



White laid paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a black, tête-bêche.

BURUTH.—Mr. K. Merwan has shown us the 1anna of the 1880 issue printed in dull blue, instead of green.

Adhesive stamp.



Wove paper.
 Perforated.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a dull blue

ITALY.—*Le Timbre Poste* chronicles the 1 and 10lire unpaid letter stamps with figures of value in carmine, instead of brown.

Unpaid letter stamps.



Perforated.
 Watermarked Crown.
 1lira blue and carmine
 10lire blue and carmine

MEXICO.—According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, the official stamp is now printed in carmine on white wove paper, and the current 2, 3, 4 and 10c have been seen on laid paper unwatermarked.

Mr. Chapman has sent us the current 12c adhesive printed in scarlet on laid paper watermarked. Also six new provisional postal cards with current adhesive pasted in upper right hand corner, those on buff card were on sale from February 28th to March 9th and those on white card from March 10th until April 2d, when they will be replaced by the new issue.

At the time of going to press we have received the new issue of Mexican adhesives, which are to be issued to the public on the 2d of April, the designs of the stamps are rather pretty but the workmanship is very poor; there are five types, four of which represent the various systems of transportation of the mails; the first one represents a native postman on foot, and is used for the 1, 2 and 3c values, the second type for the 4 and 12c stamps represent a

postman riding a broncho and driving before him a burro laden with mail bags, the third type used for the 10, 15, 20 and 50c values represents a mail coach drawn by five mules, and on the fourth type is represented a locomotive, this is used for the peso values; the fifth type which is used for the 5c only, bears the statue of Montezuma.

Adhesive stamps.



Laid paper,
Perforated 12.
Unwatermarked.

2c carmine	4c vermilion
3c vermilion	10c vermilion
Perforated 12.	
Watermarked "Correos E. U. M."	
12c scarlet	



Perforated 12.

Watermarked CORREOS EUM.

1c green	
2c carmine	
3c yellow brown	
4c vermilion	
5c ultramarine	
10c rose lilac	
12c olive	
15c bright blue green	
20c brown lilac	
50c violet	
1p brown	
5p rose	

top deep blue
Official stamp.



Perforated 12.
White wove paper.
Carmine.
Postal cards.



2c rose and carmine, buff
2c rose and carmine, white



2c green and carmine, buff
2c green and carmine, white
3c green and scarlet, buff
3c green and scarlet, white

NETHERLANDS.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that the 15 and 25c unpaid letter stamps are now printed in ultramarine.

Unpaid Letter stamps.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.
15c ultramarine and black
25c " "

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. A. T. Bate informs us that since the 19th February, the Letter Cards cards are printed on deep buff paper.

Letter card.



1½p violet, deep buff, perforated I.

ORANGE FREE STATE.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* chronicles a new provisional 1 penny postal card, consisting of the current 3p adhesive surcharged "1d" in black and pasted on white card.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Zeitung* states that in order not to confound the 1 penny mauve of the 1894 issue with the 2 penny of the same color of the 1883 issue, which is still current, the latter has been surcharged in black "2d."

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

2p mauve, black surcharge

Postal card.

Provisional issue.

1p on 3p blue, black surcharge, *white*

QUEENSLAND.—Messrs. E. Cooper and H. Menadue, send us the current 1 and 2 penny stamps printed on very thick paper, watermarked large Q and Crown, the watermark measuring 23 mm. high.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 13.

Watermarked large Crown and Q.

1p orange

2p blue

SERVIA.—Mr. Danilovics sends us a Postal Card issued on the occasion of a concert given for the benefit of the Relief fund of the Society of Postal Clerks; this card was only in use for one day, and only 5,000 copies were printed, it is similar to the 5 paras card of the 1893 issue but with stamp of same type as current adhesives; on the reverse it has the portrait of Nicholas Tesla, the great electrician, whose laboratory at New York was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Postal card

5p ultramarine, *buff*

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* has received the three envelopes the issue of which was heralded some time ago. There are two types: the first one, for the 8 and 15c values, represents a turtle with a palm-tree in the background; the second type, for the 30c, represents a landscape with bay, lighthouse, etc.

Envelopes.

White paper.

8c rose

15c blue

30c brown

SIAM.—We have seen the provisional 1att and 2atts on 64atts, with

small surcharge, the words "att" and "atts" measuring respectively, including the period, 5 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of 7 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.



Perforated.

Watermarked a flower.

1a on 64a purple and orange, small surcharge
2a on 64a " " " " "

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ p and 1 shilling stamps of the new type.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p slate

1sh yellow green

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—According to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, the provisional 3c has been replaced by a permanent one of the regulation type.

Adhesive stamp.



Perforated.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

3c carmine

VICTORIA.—The following varieties of the 4d. Registration envelopes, which have been found among our publishers' stock, are, we believe, unchronicled—all are on *white laid* paper, with the flap at the right hand end:

1. Instruction in *sans-serif* capitals; the first line measures 69 mm., and has a comma after "OFFICE"; the second line measures 57 mm., including the period.

4d., rose-vermilion; *formula* vermilion; 134x79 mm.

2. Instruction in fancy capitals (a form of *Grecian*?) with larger initial capitals to "This Letter", "Officer", "Post Office", "Registered", and "Receipt"; first line measures 94 mm., with comma; second line 75 mm.

4d., rose; *formula* vermilion; 145x89 mm.

3. Instruction in Roman type, lower case with initial capitals; first line 94 mm., no comma; second line 78 mm.

4d., pale rose; *formula* rose; 133x78 mm.

4d., rose " " 145x90 mm.

All the above have the stamped flap tongued and rounded, and the left hand flap pointed.

4. Same formula as 3, but the stamped flap is pointed, and the left hand flap cut straight.

4d., rose; *formula* vermilion; 140x79 mm.

(*Monthly Journal*.)

WURTEMBERG.—We have received a new official postal card issued, it seems, at the end of last year.

Official postal card.

Königreich Württemberg.

Postkarte



an

in

Wohnung
(Straße und Hausnummer)

06.10.94

5pf green, buff, date in lower left corner "26-10-94"

COMMUNICATIONS.

SHANGHAI, January 16, 1895.

Dear Sirs: I beg to enclose copy of an Official Memo. sent to correct the statements of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, vol. xii, No. 119, as it may be of use to your paper.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. DE VILLARD.

Referring to the notice in the November issue (Vol. XII. 119) of this Journal, page 153, China (XII. 105) in which it was remarked that the postage stamps of China were not issued by the Government, but by the Custom House, which conducts a postal service, we are requested to state that these stamps are the only genuine Chinese Government stamps extant, and that the postal service controlled by the Imperial Custom House (which is as much a national

institution as the New York Custom House, is a Government office,) is the *sole official* postal service in China;—all other stamps emanating from ports in that empire—such as Chungking, Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kewkiang, Hankow, Ichang, Chefoo, Tientsin, Foochow, etc., etc., are purely *local* speculations got up by so-called Municipal Councils, (e.g. Ichang, where the total white residents—according to the Directory,) excluding Consular—and Customs-officials, numbers 17—, being male or female Missionaries, Catholic or Protestant!) having no governmental or official status whatsoever. To set at rest all doubts as to the genuineness of the new issue of Chinese Government stamps reproduced in No. 119 of this Journal, we reprint for the information of collectors the latest Notification No. 17, of the Customs Courier Service, Winter 1894-95, and Tariff of Postage on correspondence despatched by the overland route to North China, for which service, as noted in a previous issue, the Chinese Government stamps are chiefly used. The stamps issued by the Imperial Chinese Customs post office are printed on paper bearing the following watermark.



It is of the utmost importance that a philatelic journal should only circulate authenticated information.

CUSTOMS COURIER SERVICE : WINTER 1894-95.

NOTIFICATION NO. 17.

1.—During the Winter 1894-95 the Customs will maintain regular communication overland between Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo and Chinkiang. Couriers will run thus:—

Between Peking and Tientsin, and *vice versa*, daily, and be *en route* 1 day.

Between Tientsin and Chinkiang, and *vice versa*, thrice a week, from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 12 days.

Between Tientsin and Newchwang, and *vice versa*, once a week (leaving Tientsin on Saturdays and Newchwang on Wednesdays), from the 18th November to the 17th March, and be *en route* about 8 days.

Between Tientsin and Chefoo, and *vice versa*, thrice a week, from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 10 days.

Between Chinkiang and Chefoo, and *vice versa*, thrice a week, from about the 11th December to the 21st February, and be *en route* about 12 days.

N. B.—On the arrival of each American, Canadian, British, French, or German Mail at Shanghai, a Special Mail (consisting only of *Legation Mail Matter from abroad*) will be made up and forwarded *via* Chinkiang direct to Peking, and be *en route* about 12 days.

2.—The Customs will receive and forward Mail Matter—*i.e.*, Telegrams, Despatches, Letters, Newspapers, and Periodicals,—charging for carriage according to the rates specified below (6. Customs Tariff).

3.—The charge for the carriage of mail matter from *Foreign Countries* handed in at Shanghai for transmission overland will, if not prepaid, be collected from the addressees at the places of destination. All other Mail Matter handed in anywhere by the public must be prepaid.

4.—Despatches, Letters, and Papers addressed to Foreign Countries will be forwarded by the outgoing Couriers on prepayment, in Customs stamps, of the Foreign in addition to the Customs rates as calculated and show on the Tariff.

5.—The Customs will make every effort to forward Mail Matter safely and with despatch, but will not be responsible for loss or delay. Parcels will not be carried; and all who wish to avail themselves of the services of these Couriers are requested not to endanger their own property or other people's correspondence, etc., by handing in for transmission covers containing money or valuables.

6. CUSTOMS TARIFF—OVERLAND COURIER SERVICE, 1894—95.

DESTINATION.	Letters (per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under).	Newspapers, Periodicals, Com- mercial Papers, and Prices Current (per 2 oz. or under).	REMARKS.
I.—IN CHINA:— Between any two of the following places:— Peking and Treaty Ports } (Pakhoi and Kiungchow excepted).	3 candarins	2 Candarins	
Peking or Treaty Ports and Pakhoi or Kiungchow.	0 " "	4 "	
II.—To FOREIGN COUNTRIES:— Union Countries generally.	9 "	4 "	
United States <i>via</i> Japan.	6 "	4 "	
Japan.	6 "	4 "	
Corea.	—	—	
Hongkong.	0 "	—	
Australia.	—	—	
New Zealand.	—	—	
Fiji.	18 "	—	
Cape of Good Hope.	—	—	
Natal.	0 "	—	
St. Helena.	—	—	
Ascension.	—	—	
Bolivia.	21 "	—	
Costa Rica.	—	—	

By order of the,

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

STRASBURG, March 3, 1895.

DEAR SIRS :

On the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition of Alsace and Lorraine which is to be opened on the 1st of May, 1895, there will be issued, under the auspices of the City of Strasburg, as Exhibition Committee, in connection with the Imperial Post Office, 50,000 admission cards which will be made like postal cards and as such be available for use in the postal service, like the usual 5 and 10pf postal cards. They will bear a 1 mark stamp and will probably be sold at m. 2, but this will be decided later on.

As the number of these cards will be small and the demand for them will certainly be very large, the supply will soon be exhausted, as no re-issue will be made.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1895.

THE SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.,

Gentlemen—Referring to article by Mr. L. H. Benton, in the October issue of the Journal, I take pleasure in informing you that I have a 5c Bank stamp of the Illinois National Bank, Springfield, Ill., that was not mentioned by Mr. Benton. I noticed in the issue of the Journal for January that you note another variety of bank stamp from Santa Anna, Cal., and as you are evidently chronicling all discoveries in this particular, I take the liberty of calling the above stamp to your notice.



5c green (rouleotted)

Yours truly,

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

To the Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY:

Sir:—By last mail I received from England a copy of your Journal for August 1894, in which appears an article headed *The Wuhu Speculation*, and written by Mr Eaton.

I had heard something of this letter I may mention before seeing your paper, but had no idea that a thing so altogether misleading had been placed before the public, else I should long ere this have made it my business to write and contradict same. However better late than never!

Your correspondent writes as follows: I had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman who established himself at Wuhu as Postmaster, as he called to pay his respects to my fellow officers and incidentally to announce the formation of the office. These remarks are incorrect. I sent in my card to the officers of the Ward room, of the vessel in question, consequently my call was as much on Mr. Eaton as his brother officers—and during my short stay the formation of our local post office arose, and I have a vivid recollection of all that passed in regards to this matter and which I shall deal with later. However first let me say that I did not call incidentally to announce the formation of the office (what interest could I have in doing so to strangers who were only passing through the port?), and I had no idea that in meeting Mr. Eaton as an officer, that he was a correspondent for your paper. In any case had I been in possession of this information, it would have made little difference, as I should never have supposed that a gentleman would have sent off post-haste to the papers what transpired at a private call, even assuming there had been anything of philatelic interest to report which in this case there was not, my call being as I meant it, merely an act of courtesy towards the officers of the vessel in question.

Your correspondent then goes on to say, Almost his first question (meaning me) after asking the addresses of the U. S. dealers, was "what can I charge for my stamps in New York? a gold dollar a set?" How can any sane person imagine a business man, who is well posted in all money rates, asking such an absurdly foolish question as this? a gold dollar as I am well aware is nearly double the value of a Mexican dollar, although I only got \$1.80, a month ago, how then could I as Postmaster ask more than the face value for a set of Wuhu stamps? i. e., one Mexican dollar. I here declare that I have never been guilty of such a dishonest action either in thought or deed.

Then Mr. Eaton goes on to say my parting request to him was: not to write anything against me! what utter bosh and nonsense! what could I have to fear from the pen of a gentleman like him I should like to know? seeing there is nothing the public need not know about this office, and as I before remarked, I was not aware at the time of my "social call" that he wrote for a "philatelic journal." How does the statement about my asking Mr. Eaton not to write anything against me come in? I cannot see it!

Then your correspondents imaginative brain carries him away to the meeting of "Wuhu citizens," which he describes as being most stormy, and where he states the Postmaster shook his fist at said citizens. This remark is quite untrue, as nothing of the kind occurred. Let me here say that I was specially requested in the first instance by some of our residents to start this office, seeing that in Wuhu we have no Municipal Council, or yet funds which could be appropriated for this purpose; the Wuhu stamps are accepted by all the Local offices in China, as indeed they have a perfect right to be, seeing their legality is clearly established from the fact of the citizens of Wuhu having endorsed me as their Postmaster, and which I note Mr. Eaton was good enough to admit of. However you will hear something on this subject from a much respected gentleman belonging to this port, and whose name will be familiar to many of your readers no doubt, as I think it somewhat unfair to try and cancel the Wuhu postmaster on the bare statement of one man—such a thing does not carry out the traditions of your great country, from which I have known many good and noble men and women. Mr. Eaton concludes his letter by saying the postmaster seemed to him an agreeable gentleman.

Representing as I do at this port one of the largest firms in the East, and being known by most people in China, if not personally, by repute, this bountiful recommendation to the philatelic press, (coming as it does from a perfect stranger) to use a nautical phrase, quite takes the wind out of my sails, and I am only sorry I cannot reciprocate this expression of good-feeling, as to use Mr. Eaton's own words (duty forbids me) in the absence of an apology from him to do so.

You may be interested to learn that the Wuhu post office is quite a success, and every one seems well satisfied with the arrangements concerning the same, the office being run on quite the same lines as Shanghai and the other ports, and I am glad to state I am receiving an ample revenue for working expenses, as well as something to put by for the eventful rainy day, which I trust is in the far distant. Enclosing my card, I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. KNIGHT GREGSON.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY ALLIANCE,
WUHU, CHINA, February 8th, 1895

MR. HENRY L. CALMAN,

DEAR SIR:—In your *Journal* of August 31st, 1894, W. C. Eaton writes concerning the Wuhu post office.

He writes of the postmaster shaking his fist at the citizens in meeting.

The meeting was held in our Mission home, and I was present. I do say that Mr. Gregson did not shake his fist at the citizens in said meeting.

Mr. Gregson had offered to do a great service for the foreign community in acting as postmaster, and a large majority of the foreign community, except the customs who have their own post office, pledged in writing to support him. The Municipal Councils of Shanghai and Han Kow recognised him as postmaster, and all the post offices in China who have business in Wuhu do it through him. He receives and despatches the foreign mails. Mr. Gregson is a responsible and much respected gentleman, and gives us a most excellent postal service.

Will you please give this a place in your journal.

Respectfully,

REV. D. W. LELACHEUR.

AUCTION SALES.

The sale of the collection of the late Mr. A. Gerald Hull, held under our auspices on March 8th and 9th, proved very successful and realized the splendid total of \$8,780.31. Of course, a few bargains went into the hands of the lynx eyed, but as a general rule the prices realized were extremely satisfactory and, in many cases, extraordinary. As will appear in many instances, catalogue values were not respected, notwithstanding the fact that some people think that the catalogue prices are now to high. The market on rare stamps is advancing from week to week, and a careful perusal of the prices realized at each succeeding auction will illustrate this much better than any catalogue possibly could.

We append a list of the stamps which realized \$10 and over:

New Haven, 1845, 5c red, reprint, signed in blue,	\$ 21.00
New York, 1845, 5c black, unsevered pair,	20.40
St. Louis, 1845, 5c black, die A, creased and minute tear,	103.00
— — — 5c black, die C,	160.00
— — — 10c black, die A, slightly cracked,	76.00
— — — 10c black, die B, on original letter, part of right frame trimmed,	85.00
— — — 10c black, die C, on original letter, creased,	90.00
30c orange, 1856, imperforate,	51.00
3c scarlet, 1866, imperforate,	24.00
15c brown and blue, 1869, picture inverted, creased,	125.00
24c green and purple, 1869, picture inverted,	112.00
30c blue and carmine, re-issue, 1869,	15.00
6c pink, grill, 1870, original gum,	12.50
24c purple, 1870, slightly cracked,	37.50
90c carmine, 1870, original gum,	18.50
3c carrier stamp, 1845, blue, wove paper,	35.00
3c green, carrier stamp, 1843, glazed paper,	35.00
carrier stamp, 1849, 1c rose (U. S. Mail), on original letter,	15.00
— — — 1c buff, on original letter,	12.00
— — — 1851, 1c red (horseman),	13.00
— — — blue on pink (Franklin),	17.50
Newspaper stamp, 1865, colored border, 5c dark blue,	11.00
— — — 5c light blue,	14.00
— — — 1875, \$9 orange,	12.50
— — — \$12 blue green,	12.00
— — — \$24 dark gray violet,	23.00
— — — \$36 brown red,	25.00
— — — \$48 red brown, no perforations at bottom,	26.00
— — — \$60 violet,	36.00
Justice 90c,	25.00
Navy 2c green, error,	11.50
State Dept. \$2,	11.25
— — — \$5,	81.00
— — — \$10,	43.00
— — — \$20,	38.50
— — — \$20, unsevered sheet of 10 with thin red pen line across the stamps,	310.00
ENVELOPES.	
1853, 3c red on white, die 3, octagon ends, slight tear,	20.50
1860, 10c green on white, slightly soiled,	18.00

1860, 10c green on buff,	19.00
1874, 7c on white,	20.20
— 9c on cream,	10.75
1880, 3c green, die C, on white,	10.50
1884, 2c red on blue,	12.25
— 2c red on manila,	12.25
War Dept., 1873, 10c light red on white,	11.00
— 1875, 12c on amber,	19.00
— — 12c on cream,	10.00
— — 15c on amber,	20.50
— — 1875, 15c on cream,	11.25
— — 30c on cream,	11.25
CONFEDERATE STATES.	
Charleston envelope, 5c blue on blue, face of envelope only,	15.50
FOREIGN.	
Barbados, 1878, 1p on half of 5sh, left half, slight tear,	20.00
Bolivia, 1869, 500c black, 9 stars,	15.00
— 1871, 500c black, 11 stars,	21.50
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10c blue,	13.00
— — — 1c magenta, cracked,	13.25
— — — 1856, 4c magenta (type set), extra wide margins, has a tear where envelope was opened,	56.00
— — — Provisional issue, 1c pink, border of pearls, unsigned,	23.00
— — — 4c blue, border of rosaces with cross, slightly nicked at top,	50.00
British Honduras, small surcharge, 50c on 1sh gray,	14.75
Canada, 1857, 7½p green,	26.00
— 1858, perf., 6p lilac, not evenly centered, original gum,	39.00
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, wood block, 1p red, rather heavily cancelled,	10.50
— — — — 4p blue,	11.00
Ceylon, 1857, blue paper, 6p plum, original gum,	23.00
— — 1sh 9p green,	13.25
— — 1861, 1sh 9p green,	10.75
— — 1879, 2r 50c red brown,	21.50
Colombian Republic, 1862, 20c red, postmarked,	31.50
— — — 1p lilac, postmarked,	12.75
— — — 1p lilac, bluish paper, penmarked,	15.00
Bolivar, 1863, 10c green (9 stars), has a crease,	25.00
Finland, envelope, 1850, blue paper, 10k red,	15.00
France, 1849, 1fr dark vermilion, slight nick at top,	26.00
Great Britain, 1880, 2sh pale brown, unused,	22.00
— 1882, £5 orange,	11.50
Hanover, 1859, 10gr green,	13.25
India, 1857, 2annas green,	12.50
— official, 1866, 2a lilac and black,	14.25
Ionian Islands, 1859, 1p blue, on original letter,	15.10
Madeira, 1880, 150r yellow,	12.30
Mauritius, 1848, bluish paper, 1p red, early impression,	27.00
Mauritius, 1848, 2p blue, rather early impression,	12.20
— — white paper, 1p red, early impression,	39.00
— — — 1p red, late impression but uncancelled,	33.00
— — — 2p blue, early impression,	25.00
Mexico, 1864, 3c brown without surcharge,	27.00
Monaco, 5fr. red on green,	10.50
Nevis, 6p lilac gray,	11.10

Nevis, 1sh green,	10.25
— 1867, lithographed 4p orange,	13.00
New Brunswick, diagonal half of 3p used as 1½p in connection with two 3p stamps to make the 7½p rate, on original letter, good cancellation,	28.50
— 6p yellow,	18.75
— 1sh violet, cut rather close,	69.00
Newfoundland, 1857, 4p deep orange,	15.00
— — 6p deep orange,	16.00
— — 1sh deep orange, cut rather close,	77.00
— — 6½p scarlet vermilion,	34.00
New South Wales, 1850, 2p blue, plate II, yellowish wove, early impression, extra wide margins,	46.00
— 1853, imperf., 5p green, watermark inverted,	25.25
Nova Scotia, 1853, 1sh violet, minute tear in upper right hand corner,	63.00
Oldenburg, 1855, ½sgr green,	10.25
— 1858, ½sgr green, slightly scraped at bottom,	20.00
— 1860, ½sgr green,	10.00
Peru, 1858, ½ peso rose, slightly damaged in the left lower corner but neatly mended,	36.00
— — ½p yellow, with original gum,	41.00
— 1862, 1d green, arms inverted,	11.00
Poland, envelope, 1858, 1½k red (E2),	15.25
Roumania, 1876, 5b blue, error, original,	10.50
St. Lucia, 1859, 4p deep blue,	10.25
— — 1885, 1sh orange,	11.00
St. Vincent, 1869, 1sh brown, original gum,	12.20
— — 1880, 5sh rose red,	35.50
— — 1881, 4p on 1sh vermilion, original gum,	37.00
Saxony, 1850, 3p deep red,	38.00
Switzerland, Basle, 2½r black, crimson and blue,	33.00
— Geneva, envelope used as adhesive, 5c green, on part of original letter,	31.00
— Vaud, 1849, 4c red and black,	76.00
— Winterthur, 1850, 2½a red and black,	10.70
Tasmania, 1853, 1p blue,	12.00
Trinidad, Lady McLeod S. N. Co., 1847, 2p blue, on the original letter,	72.00
Turks Island, 1881, 2½p on 1p vermilion (type I),	17.50
Tuscany 1851, 2s brick red,	27.20
Two Sicilies, 1858, 50gr lake,	15.60
Uruguay, 1856, 60c blue, pen marked,	16.00
Virgin Islands, 1867, 1sh carmine and black, double lined frame,	13.00
Western Australia, 1857, 2p brown on red, unused,	32.00
Wurtemberg, 1857, silk threads, 1k brown, unused,	16.00

The only other auction to be held this season under our auspices will consist of the magnificent collection of envelopes of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, to which may be added a few small consignments. The collection of envelopes was fully described in our last number; but it is again worthy of mention that it is undoubtedly the finest collection of its kind in the world. In some cases it contains from eight to twenty specimens of envelopes worth from \$10 to \$25 each, and, take it all in all, it will make an array that will be simply astounding to collectors of this specialty. The sale will take place early in May, as it has been found impossible to arrange the collection and catalogue it in time for sale in April.

NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1874. Incorporated 1892.

Meetings held Second and Fourth Tuesdays every month, at Room 26, Bible House, at 8 P. M.

OFFICERS.

President, J. N. T. LEVICK, 54 William Street, Secretary, W. F. GREGORY, 11 Park Row, New York.

Treasurer, MAX MEYENBERG, 58 Eighth Street, Hoboken, N. J.

COMMITTEES.

Entertainment { C. MUECKE,
R. R. BOGERT,
H. GREMMEL.Finance { R. P. SPOONER,
M. C. BERLEPSCH,
J. S. RICH.House { GEO. EBERHARDT,
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H. COLLIN.Librarian, J. S. RICH, 489 Manhattan Avenue,
New York.Exchange Manager, G. W. D. CRITTENTON, 208
West End Ave., New York.

February 12th, 1895.

The 32d meeting of the Corporation and 281st of the Society was called to order at 8:15 by President Levick. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Trustees reported favorable action on the applications of the following as active members:

Z. C. Oppenheimer, F. E. P. Lynde, Theo. Toppell, A. Krassa, J. N. Luff, J. B. Chittenden, Theo. Siddall, C. Wiedler, J. Baumann, A. Lansing Baird, and as corresponding members, Donald A. King, Surgeon Major Dorman, Fernand Keunes, George Kaufman, which action was duly approved.

There was proposed by Mr. Meyenberg, M. N. Trafford, East Orange, N. J.; by Mr. Oppenheimer, Albert Perrin, 122 East 23d street, as active members, and by Donald A. King, W. W. Walsh, Halifax, N. S.; by Mr. Gregory, G. J. Luhn, Charleston, S. C., as corresponding members.

The report of the Librarian announced the following donations, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered by vote.

NEW YORK, March 12th, 1895.

The Librarian acknowledges the following donations to the library since the last report:

From Mr. Levick, World Almanacs, 1891, 1892, 1894; United States Postal Guide, 12 numbers, 1891-92.

From Scott Stamp & Coin Co., American Journal of Philately, volume 7, 1894, bound; London Philatelist, volume 2, 1893; Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, volume 4; Le Timbre Post, 1894; 15 numbers miscellaneous journals.

From A. Lohmeyer (by request), copies of "Postal Card Circular No. 10."

From G. W. D. Crittenton, Bicycling World, March 1; Bearings, March 1.

From Jos. S. Rich, 400 miscellaneous Philatelic Journals.

From their respective publishers, Der Philatelist, February, '95; American Journal of Philately, February, '95; Metropolitan Philatelist, February, '95; The Post Office, February, '95; Trinacria, February, '95.

From Mr. Berlepsch, Eastern Philatelist, February, '95; The Post Office, February, '95.

Jos. S. RICH, Librarian.

The second Auction sale was now held, Mr. Berlepsch acting as auctioneer and Mr. Rich as clerk of the sale.

The 64 lots brought a total of \$83.01, a result very satisfactory to all concerned, though many prices realized were low, the general result was good and those who supplied the lots for this sale announced their intention to dispose of very many other lots in the same manner.

After the sale stamps were exhibited by Messrs Bogert and Horstman and after a pleasant social chat, the meeting adjourned at 10:15.

Those present were Messrs Levick, Crittenton, Bogert, Rich, Meyenberg, Siddall, Betz, Oppenheimer, Baird, Collin, Geo. R. Tuttle, Luff, Holmes, Berlepsch, Hostman, Bauman, Dr. Feldman and Gregory.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

February 26th, 1895.

The 33d meeting of the Corporation and 282d of the Society was called to order by President Levick at 8:30.

There were present Messrs. Levick, Berlepsch, Siddall, Crittenton, Dr. Feldman, Betz, Gregory and N. Ohman of St. Johns, Newfoundland as a visitor.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Berlepsch, as manager of second auction, reported a net revenue of \$8.22 which was donated to the society.

The Librarian reported donations as follow :

February 26th, 1895.

Report of Librarian.

Since my last report, February 12th, the Society has received the following gifts as additions to the library :

From Mr. M. C. Berlepsch, The Post Office, volumes 1, 2, 3 and 4 in parts ; Eastern Philatelist, volumes 1 to 14 complete in parts ; Dominion Philatelist, volumes 1 to 6 in parts ; Metropolitan Philatelist, volume 3 complete ; Metropolitan Philatelist, portions of volumes 1, 2 and 4 ; Quaker City Philatelist, number 9 ; Der Philatelist, volume 12 ; Philatelic Journal of America, 12 numbers.

From Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Heitmann's catalogue, 1894, bound ; Senf's catalogue, 1892, bound ; Barbarin catalogue, 1894, bound ; Jaman catalogue, bound ; Album Weeds, 1st edition, Earle, bound ; Neindrucke Staatlicher Postwertzeichen, Kalckhoff.

From Mr. G. W. D. Crittenton, Bicycling World, February 8, 15, 22 ; Bearings, February 8, 15, 22.

From Mr. Krassa, address at 2d convention A. P. A., J. K. Tiffany.

From Mr. Rich, The Bluffton Stamp Society.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. RICH, *Librarian.*

W. F. Gregory, proposed Fred V. Green of Brooklyn, as an active member.

An invitation to a banquet to be given by the Metropolitan Philatelic Club of San Antonio, Texas, was read and the Secretary instructed to accept same.

Mr. Berlepsch tendered his resignation as auction manager which was accepted,

Moved and seconded that a vote thanks be extended to Mr. Berlepsch for his efficient services as auction manager and heartily carried.

Adjourned at 9:50.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.

March 12th, 1895.

The 34th meeting of the corporation and 283d meeting of the Society was called to order at 8:30 by President Levick.

Present Messrs Levick, Bogert, Gremmel, Gregory, Berlepsch, Crittenton, Rich, Tuttle, Meyenberg, Dr. Feldman, Holmes, Deats, Baird, Betz, Luff, Bauman, Lynde, Krassa, Collin and as visitors, J. O. Hobby, H. N. Terrett, Dr. Hyatt, W. H. Bodine, G. La Monte, C. Drew and H. C. Merry.

Reading of minutes of last meeting was omitted.

There being no special business Mr. H. C. Merry was invited to take the floor and entertain the company as he so well knows how to do.

The third Auction sale advertised for this evening was now in order. Mr. Merry with his usual coaxing ways, induced those present to contribute \$182.17 for the 100 lots offered in the catalogue. Thirty-seven lots received after the list had been mailed were sold by special request of the owner and realized \$17.23 making total of sale \$199.40.

The lots most worthy of mention were:

No.	No.	Price
"	6 U. S. 1851, 24c	unused, o. g. \$2.40
"	7 — 30c, unused, oxydized	2.00
"	11 — 1893, 1, 50c, used	1.10
"	13 — \$1, unused	3.75
"	18 — Agriculture, complete, unused	11.25
"	20 — Executive, 1c, used	3.00
"	21 — 2c used	3.00
"	23 — 6c unused	6.75
"	24 — 10c, used	4.50
"	33 British Columbia 1861, 5c unused	2.80
"	63 U. S. newspaper 1865, 10c, unused	3.10
"	64 — 25c, unused	3.75
"	74 Belgium 1875, 5fr, used	1.10
"	88 Cyprus 1881, 4pi, unused	.75
"	89 — 6pi, unused	1.40
"	96 Gibraltar 1886, set complete (on Bermuda)	10.15
"	100 Album containing about 1000 stamps	6.60

Thus is shown some very cheap stamps as well as very satisfactory prices for the owners.

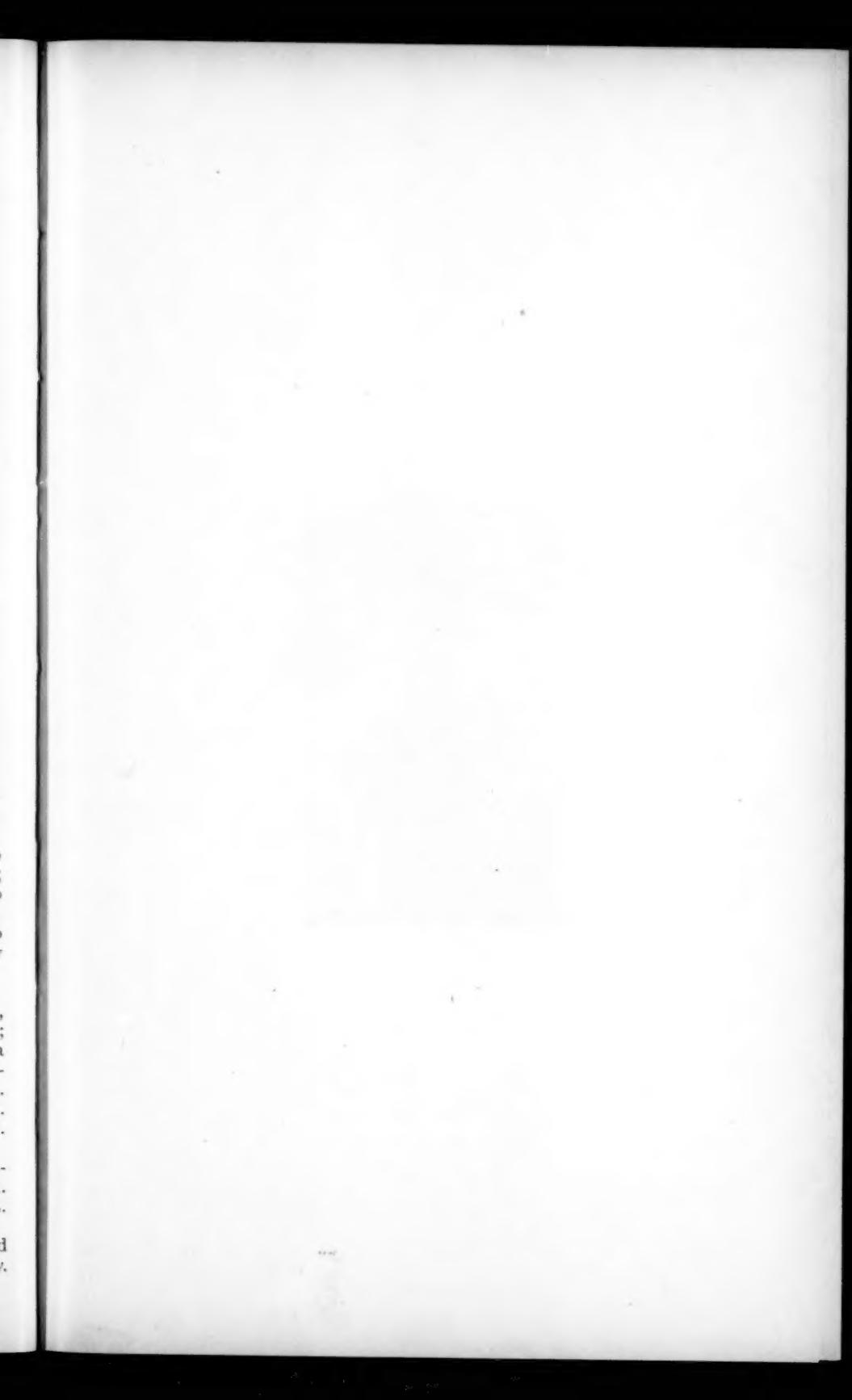
New members were proposed as follows:

Active:—by R. R. Bogert, H. N. Terrett, Woodside N. Y., J. O. Hobby, 112 Washington St., N. Y., Henry C. Merry, 92 West 103d St., N. Y. City; by G. W. D. Crittenton: Alvah Davison, 176 Broadway, N. Y., Gerald I. La Monte, Brooklyn, N. Y., H. F. Frank, Hoboken, N. J., Joseph Moschowitz, 364 W. 58th St., N. Y.; by A. Krassa: P. F. Bruner, 27 W. 58th St., N. Y.; by Jos S. Rich: Charles D. W. Drew, 214 W. 24th St., N. Y.; by W. F. Gregory: Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. M. Andreini, 341 W. 45th St., N. Y.

As Corresponding—By Mr. N. Betz: N. Ohman, St. Johns, Newfoundland; by Mr. G. W. D. Crittenton: Henry N. Bullard, Amhurst, Mass., A. Walpole Craigie, New York City, Fred E. Smith, N. Y. City, Walter E. Faber, N. Y. City.

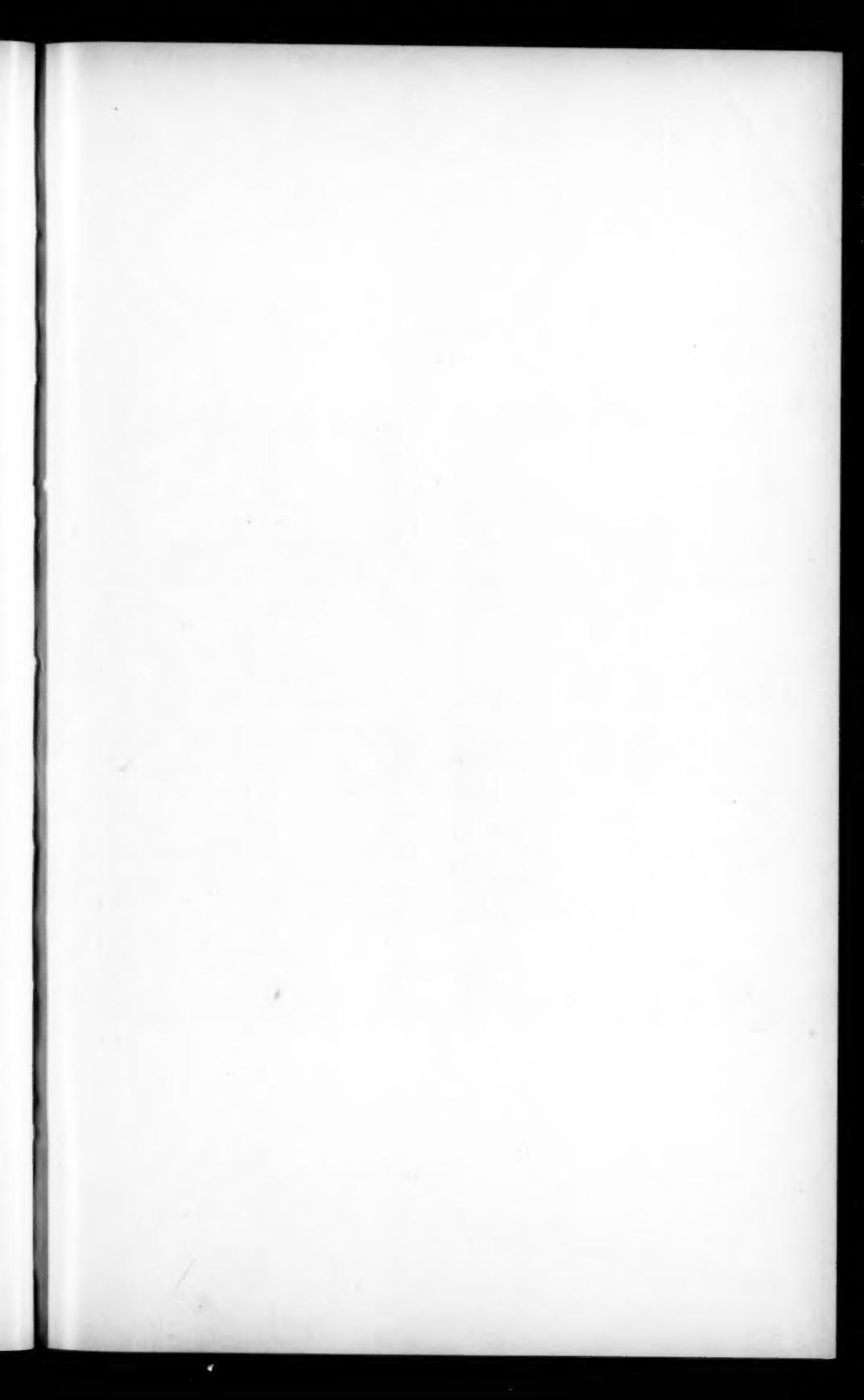
After the delivery of the stamps sold at auction the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

W. F. GREGORY, *Secretary*.



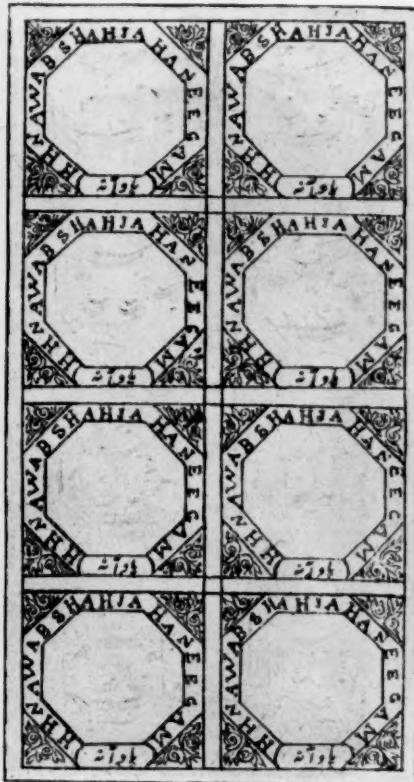


THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS MICHAELOVITCH.

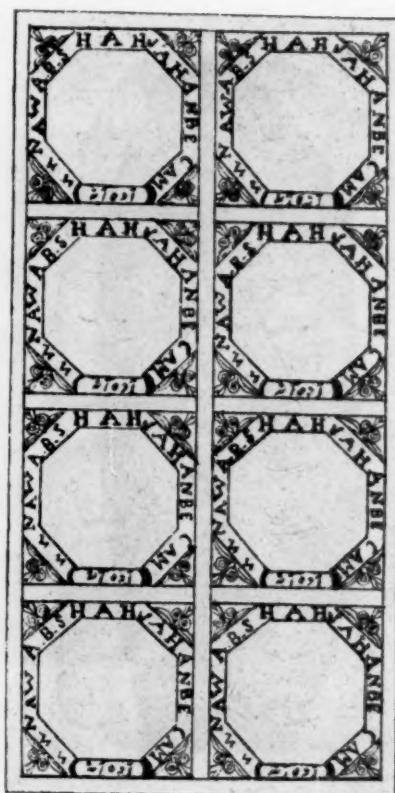


BHOPAL.

1895.



$\frac{1}{4}$ anna.

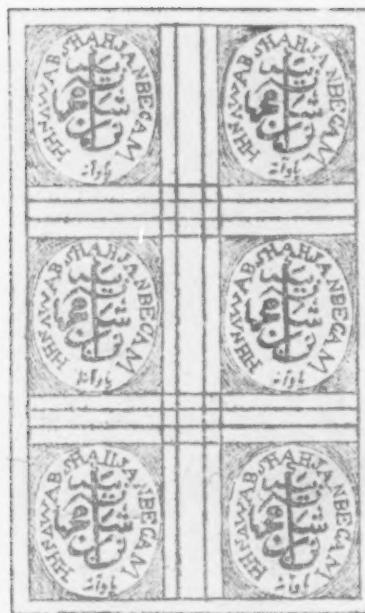


$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

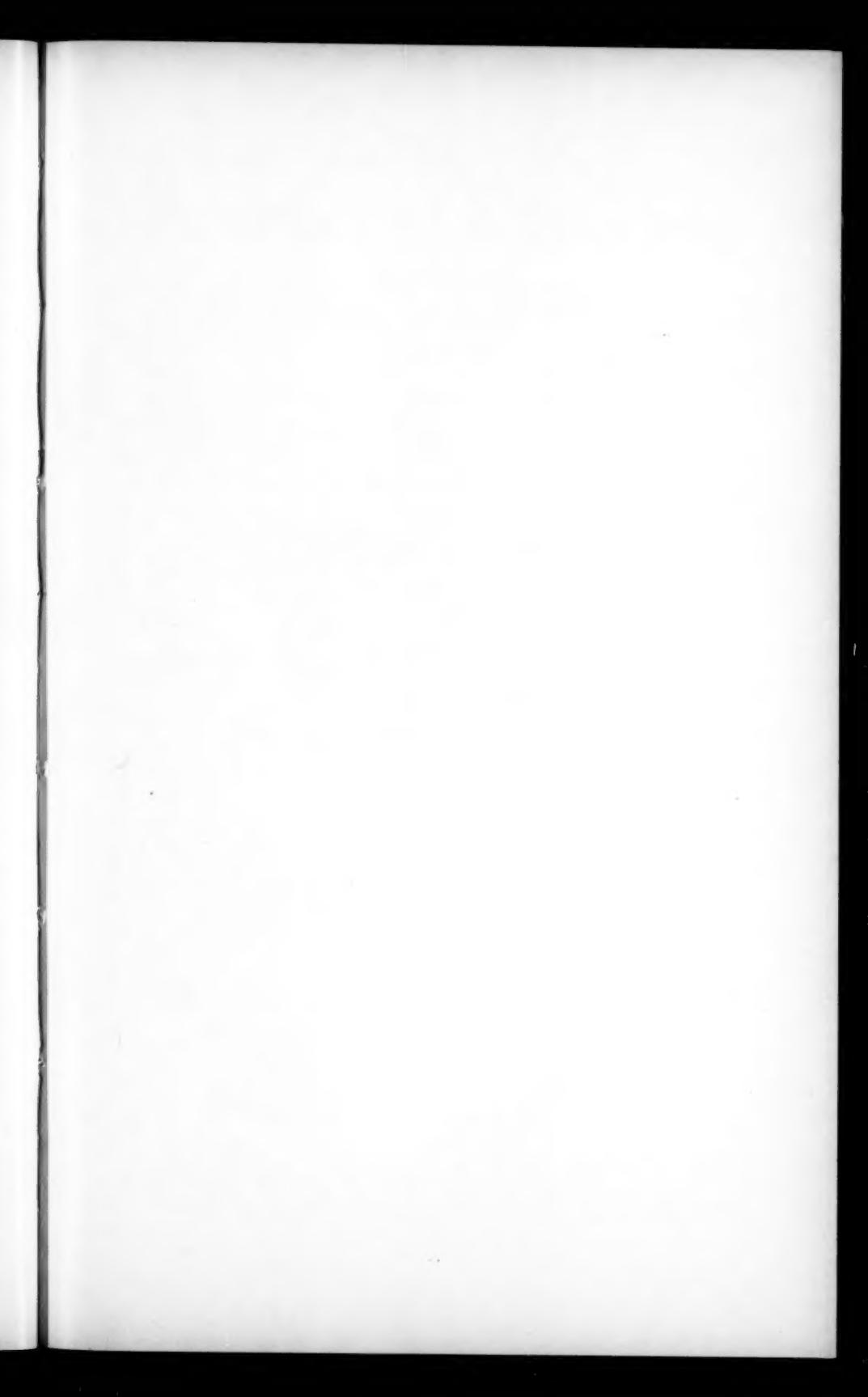


BHOPAL.

1895.



1/2 anna



BHOPAL.

1895.



1/4 anna.



1/2 anna.